STIC Search Report
EIC 1700

STIC Database Tracking Number: 180633

TO:	From:
Janis Dote **Location: Rem 9D79** **Art Unit : 1756** **March 3, 2006** **Case Serial Number: 10/507299**	**Mei Huang** **Location: EIC 1700** **REMSEN 4B28** **Phone: 571/272-3952** **Mei.huang@uspto.gov**

Search Notes

Examiner Dote,

If you have any questions or if you would like to refine the search query, please feel free to contact me.

Thank you for using STIC services!

Mei Huang

Note: The answers were restricted by the priority year, 2002.

Access DB# 180633

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: JANIS DOTE Examiner #: 68274 Date: 2/27/06
Art Unit: 1756 Phone Number 30 2-1352 Serial Number: 10/507,299
Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: REM 9D79 Results Format Preferred (circle): (PAPER) DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

****

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: CHARGE CONTROL AGENT AND TONER FOR ELECTROSTATIC IMAGE DEVELOPMENT CONTAINING THE SAME

Inventors (please provide full names): MASASHI YASUMATSU; TOSHIHIRO UEKAWA, AKIHIRO TADA

Earliest Priority Filing Date: 03/22/02

**For Sequence Searches Only* Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.*

PLEASE SEARCH MONOAZO METAL COMPOUND SHOWN IN CLAIM 2, NOTE THE -NHC-OR^6 GROUP HAS TO BE PRESENT.

SEE ATTACHED COPIES OF PAGES 18-19 OF SPECIFICATION FOR EXAMPLES OF CLAIMED COMPOUNDS.

SCIENTIFIC REFERENCE BR
Sci & Tech Inf - Ctr
FEB 27 RECD
Pat. & T.M. Office

****

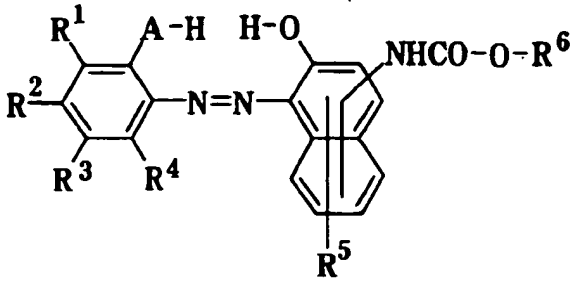
STAFF USE ONLY	Type of Search		Vendors and cost where applicable
Searcher: MQH	NA Sequence (#)		STN ✓
Searcher Phone #:	AA Sequence (#)		Dialog
Searcher Location:	Structure (#)	1	Questel/Orbit
Date Searcher Picked Up:	Bibliographic		Dr.Link
Date Completed: 3/3/06	Litigation		Lexis/Nexis
Searcher Prep & Review Time:	Fulltext		Sequence Systems
Clerical Prep Time:	Patent Family		WWW/Internet
Online Time:	Other		Other (specify)

PTO-1590 (8-01)

What is claimed is:

1. A charge control agent comprising:

a monoazo metals-compound including a monoazo compound represented by the following formula [I]



... [I]

in the formula [I], R^1-, R^2-, R^3- and R^4- are same or different to each other, and one thereof is selected from the groups consisting of a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group of a straight chain or a branch chain having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group of a straight chain or a branch chain having 2 to 18 carbon atoms, an aryl group being to have substitutional groups, a sulfonamide group which is to substitute alkyl groups, a mesyl group, a hydroxyl group, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, an acetylamino group, a benzoylamino group, a halogen atom, a nitro group and -COO-R^7 of which -R^7 is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group,

-A- is -O- or -COO-,

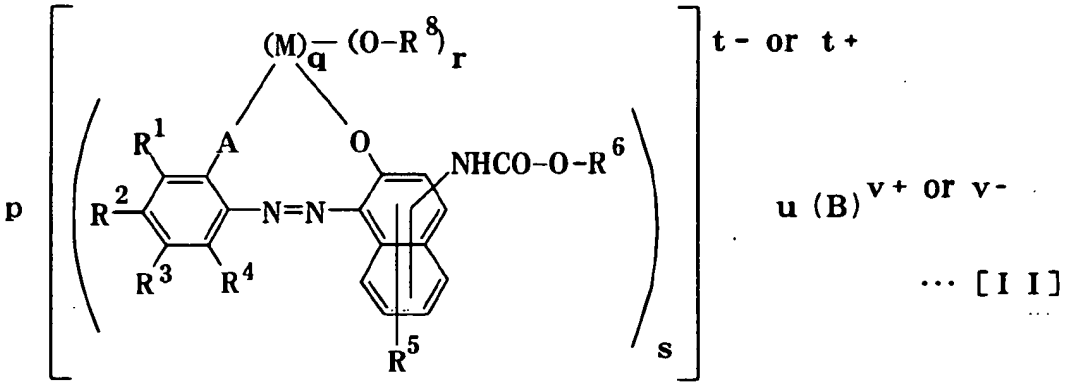
-R^5 is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group of a straight chain or a branch chain having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group of a straight chain or a branch chain having 2 to 18 carbon atoms, an aryl group being to have a few substitutional groups, an aralkyl group being to have

substitutional groups, a sulfonamide group, a mesyl group, a hydroxyl group, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, a carboxyl group or a sulfone group,

-R^6 is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group of a straight chain or a branch chain having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group of a straight chain or a branch chain having 2 to 18 carbon atoms, an aryl group being to have substitutional groups, an aralkyl group being to have substitutional groups or an alkoxyl group having 1 to 18 carbon atoms;

and metals of a metallic element or a metalloid coordinating to the monoazo compound.

2. The charge control agent according to claim 1, wherein said monoazo metals-compound is represented by the following formula [II]



... [I I]

in the formula [II], R^1-, R^2-, R^3- and R^4- are same or different to each other, and one thereof is selected from the groups consisting of a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group of a straight chain or a branch chain having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group of a straight chain or a branch chain having 2 to 18 carbon atoms, an aryl group being to have

substitutional groups, a sulfonamide group being to substitute alkyl groups, a mesyl group, a hydroxyl group, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, an acetylamino group, a benzoylamino group, a halogen atom, a nitro group and -COO-R^7 of which -R^7 is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group,

-A- is -O- or -COO-,

-R^5 is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group of a straight chain or a branch chain having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group of a straight chain or a branch chain having 2 to 18 carbon atoms, an aryl group being to have substitutional groups, an aralkyl group being to have substitutional groups, a sulfonamide group, a mesyl group, a hydroxyl group, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, a carboxyl group or a sulfone group,

-R^6 is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group of a straight chain or a branch chain having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group of a straight chain or a branch chain having 2 to 18 carbon atoms, an aryl group being to have substitutional groups, an aralkyl group being to have substitutional groups or an alkoxyl group having 1 to 18 carbon atoms,

p ranges from 1 to 2,

$(M)_q$ wherein M is metals selected from a bivalent, trivalent or tetravalent metallic element, and a metalloid of boron or silicon, q ranges from 1 to 4,

$-(O-R^8)_r$ wherein -R^8 is an alkyl group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms or an aryl group, r ranges from 0 to 3,

s ranges from 1 to 6,

t ranges from 0 to 2,

u ranges from 0 to 2,

$(B)^{v+}$ is univalent or bivalent cation,

$(B)^{v-}$ is univalent or bivalent anion.

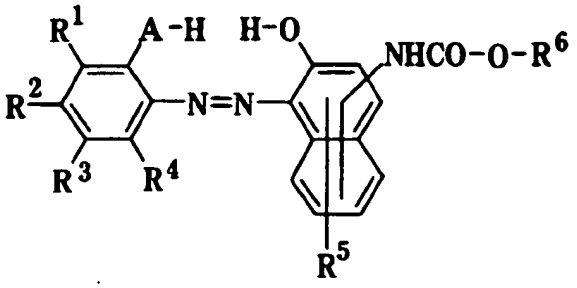
3. The charge control agent according to claim 2, wherein said monoazo metals-compound is represented by said formula [II] whose M is the metallic element of either Fe, Zn, Sr, Ca, Mg, Cr, Al, Ni, Co, Mn, Ti, Zr or Sn.

4. The charge control agent according to claim 2, wherein said monoazo metals-compound is represented by said formula [II] whose q is 1 and s is 2.

5. The charge control agent according to claim 1, wherein said monoazo compound which is contaminated in said monoazo metals-compound, is 1% at most.

6. The charge control agent according to claim 1, wherein said monoazo metals-compound has an average particle size ranging from 0.1 to 7 microns.

7. A toner for developing an electrostatic image comprising:
a charge control agent including a monoazo compound represented by the following formula [I]



... [I]

in the formula [I], R^1-, R^2-, R^3- and R^4- are same or different to each other, and one thereof is selected from the groups consisting of a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group of a straight chain or a branch chain having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group of a straight chain or a branch chain having 2 to 18 carbon atoms, an aryl group being to have substitutional groups, a sulfonamide group being to substitute alkyl groups, a mesyl group, a hydroxyl group, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, an acetylamino group, a benzoylamino group, a halogen atom, a nitro group and -COO-R^7 of which -R^7 is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group,

-A- is -O- or -COO-,

-R^5 is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group of a straight chain or a branch chain having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group of a straight chain or a branch chain having 2 to 18 carbon atoms, an aryl group being to have substitutional groups, an aralkyl group which being to have substitutional groups, a sulfonamide group, a mesyl group, a hydroxyl group, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, a carboxyl group or a sulfone group,

-R^6 is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group of a straight chain or a branch chain having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group of a straight

chain or a branch chain having 2 to 18 carbon atoms, an aryl group being to have substitutional groups, an aralkyl group being to have substitutional groups or an alkoxyl group having 1 to 18 carbon atoms,

and metals of a metallic element or a metalloid coordinating to the monoazo compound;

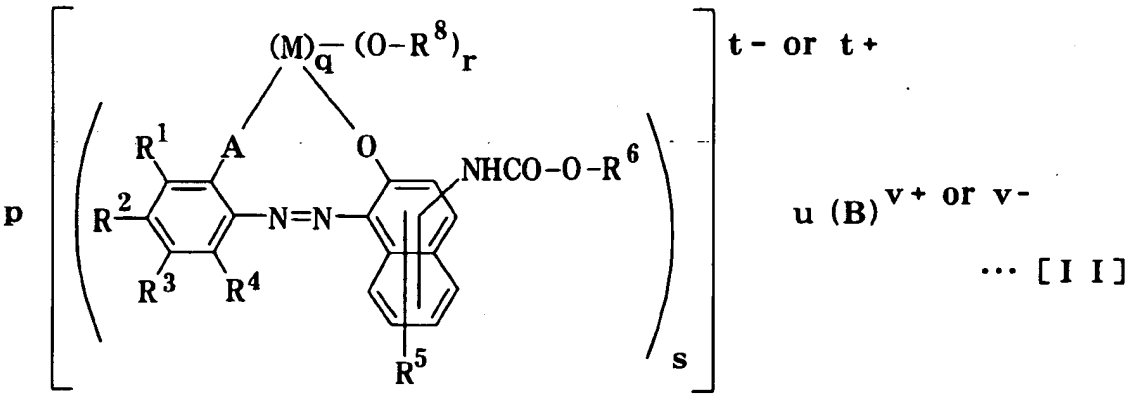
a resin for the toner;

and a colorant.

8. The toner according to claim 7, wherein said resin is at least one selected from styrene-acryl resin, styrene-maleic acid resin, styrene-(meth)acrylate copolymer and a polyester resin, having an acid value of 5 to 50 mgKOH/g thereof.

9. A toner for developing an electrostatic image comprising:

a charge control agent including a monoazo metals-compound represented by the following formula [II]



... [II]

in the formula [II], R^{1}-, R^{2}-, R^{3}- and R^{4}- are same or different to each

other, and one thereof is selected from the groups consisting of a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group of a straight chain or a branch chain having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group of a straight chain or a branch chain having 2 to 18 carbon atoms, an aryl group being to have substitutional groups, a sulfonamide group being to substitute alkyl groups, a mesyl group, a hydroxyl group, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, an acetylamino group, a benzoylamino group, a halogen atom, a nitro group and -COO-R^7 of which -R^7 is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group,

-A- is -O- or -COO-,

-R^5 is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group of a straight chain or a branch chain having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group of a straight chain or a branch chain having 2 to 18 carbon atoms, an aryl group being to have substitutional groups, an aralkyl group being to have substitutional groups, a sulfonamide group, a mesyl group, a hydroxyl group, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, a carboxyl group or a sulfone group,

-R^6 is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group of a straight chain or a branch chain having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group of a straight chain or a branch chain having 2 to 18 carbon atoms, an aryl group being to have substitutional groups, an aralkyl group being to have substitutional groups or an alkoxyl group having 1 to 18 carbon atoms,

p ranges from 1 to 2,

$(M)_q$ wherein M is metals selected from a bivalent, trivalent or tetravalent metallic element, and a metalloid of boron or silicon, q ranges from 1 to 4,

$-(O-R^8)_r$ wherein $-R^8$ is an alkyl group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms or an aryl group, r ranges from 0 to 3,

s ranges from 1 to 6,

t ranges from 0 to 2,

u ranges from 0 to 2,

$(B)^{v+}$ is univalent or bivalent cation,

$(B)^{v-}$ is univalent or bivalent anion;

a resin for the toner;

and a colorant.

10. The toner according to claim 9, wherein said resin is at least one selected from styrene-acryl resin, styrene-maleic acid resin, styrene-(meth)acrylate copolymer and a polyester resin, having an acid value of 5 to 50 mgKOH/g thereof.

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USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
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L5              STR L3
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L7           70 S L5 FUL
                SAV L7 DOT299/A
L8            5 S L2 AND L7

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L5              STR
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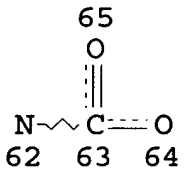

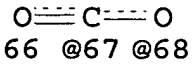

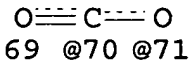

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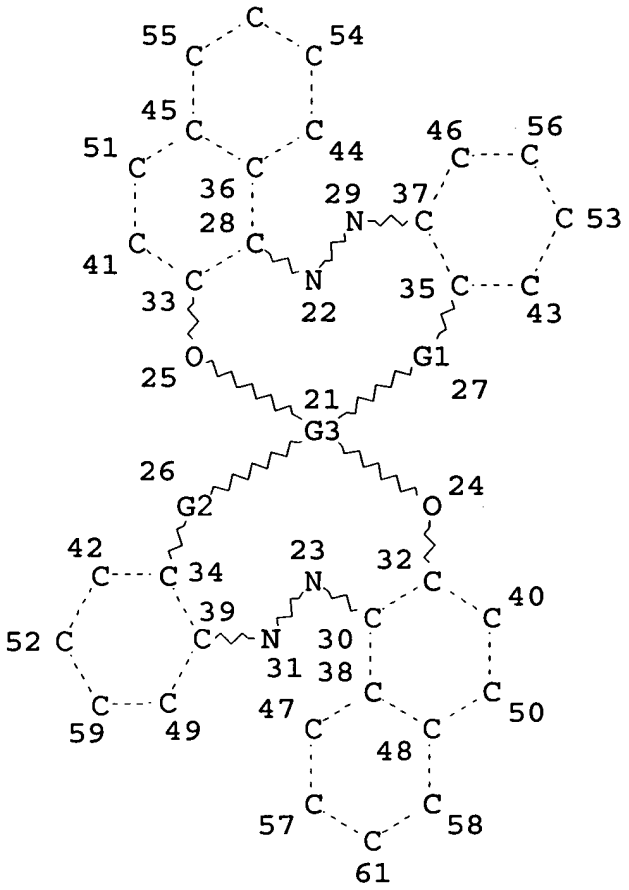

Page 2-A
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DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 51

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L7 70 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L5

100.0% PROCESSED 76 ITERATIONS 70 ANSWERS

SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

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USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

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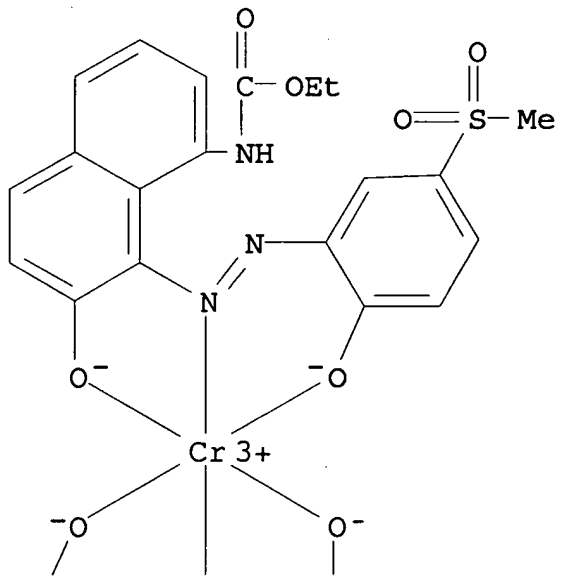
L11 ANSWER 1 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:97820 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:147643
TITLE: Method for dyeing silk-animal fiber blends with uniform and deep color, and their dyed products
INVENTOR(S): Tomibe, Junko; Hiramoto, Takeshi; Utsumi, Takashi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Sanmo Dyeing Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2004036037	A2	20040205	JP 2002-194667	20020703
			<--	
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-194667	20020703
			<--	

AB The method is characterized in that the silk fibers are cationized prior to blending with animal fibers and dyeing. Thus, silk fibers were treated with a cationizing agent (Cationon UK), mixed with wool fibers, and dyed with a black dye (comprising Yamada Chrome Black PLW, Mitsui Chrome Yellow M, Sumitomo Chrome Green F) to show deep color.

IT **12218-94-9**, Irgalan Grey BL
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(dye; dyeing silk-animal fiber blends with uniform and deep color)
RN 12218-94-9 HCAPLUS
CN Chromate(1-), bis[ethyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen, (OC-6-11)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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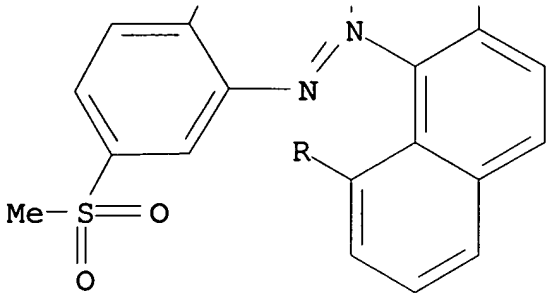

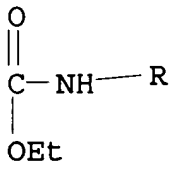

IC ICM D06P003-82
ICS D02G003-04; D03D015-00; D04B001-14; D06M011-07; D06M013-463; D06P003-852; D06P005-00
CC 40-6 (Textiles and Fibers)
IT 1787-61-7, Mitsui Chrome Black PB 5601-29-6, Irgalan Yellow 2GL 11099-97-1, Irgalan Yellow 2RL **12218-94-9**, Irgalan Grey BL 12219-54-4, Irgalan Brown 2RL 12238-97-0, Irgalan Brown 3BL 70209-99-3, Lanasol Blue 3G 70210-39-8, Lanasol Red 5B 70247-70-0, Lanasol Yellow 4G 159074-65-4, Lanyl Blue G 652991-39-4, Yamada Chrome Yellow M 652991-78-1, Lanasol Red 5G
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(dye; dyeing silk-animal fiber blends with uniform and deep color)

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:778099 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:299179
TITLE: Electrophotographic charge control agent and toner for electrostatic image development containing the same

The current Applicatio

INVENTOR(S): Yasumatsu, Masashi; Urakawa, Toshihiro; Tada, Akihiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Orient Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003081341	A1	20031002	WO 2003-JP3252	20030318
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

JP 2002-81513	A	20020322
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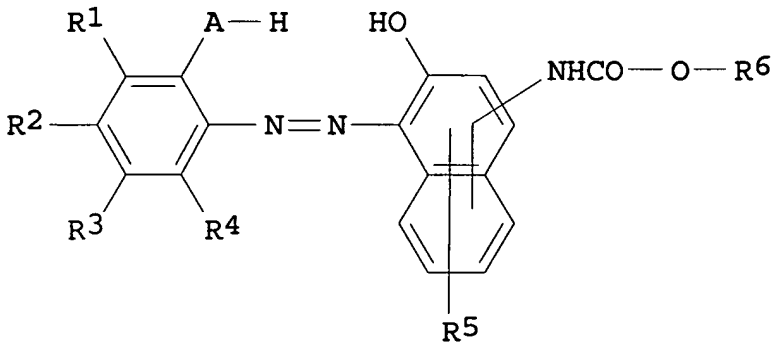
WO 2003-JP3252	W	20030318

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:299179
GI



I

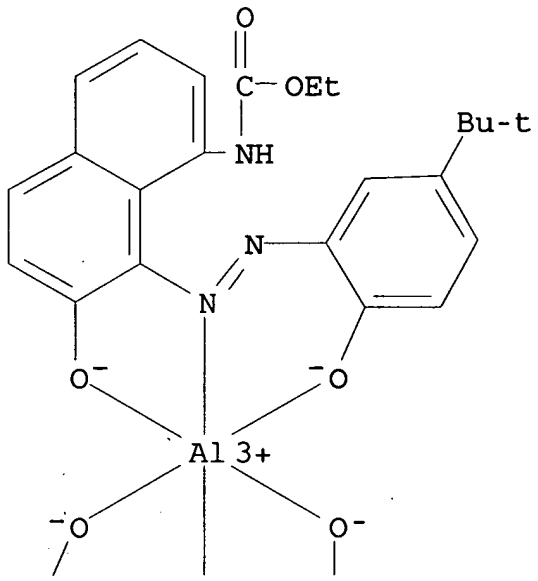
AB The invention relates to an electrophotog. charge control agent which comprises a monoazo metal compd. comprising a monoazo compd. represented by the following chem. formula I(R1-4 = H, C1-18 alkyl, C2-18 alkenyl, aryl, acetylamino, etc.; R5 = H, C2-18 alkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, sulfoneamide, etc.; R6 = H, C1-18 alkyl, C2-18 alkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, C1-18 alkoxyl) and a metal or semimetal coordinating to the monoazo compd. Also provided is a toner for electrostatic image development which comprises: a charge control agent comprising a monoazo compd. and a metal or semimetal coordinating to the monoazo compd.; a toner resin; and a colorant.

IT **608519-59-1P 608519-60-4P 608519-61-5P 608519-62-6P 608519-63-7P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(electrophotog. charge control agent and toner for electrostatic image development contg. the same)

RN 608519-59-1 HCAPLUS

CN Aluminate(1-), bis[ethyl [8-[[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-(hydroxy-κO)phenyl]azo-κN1]-7-(hydroxy-κO)-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, ammonium (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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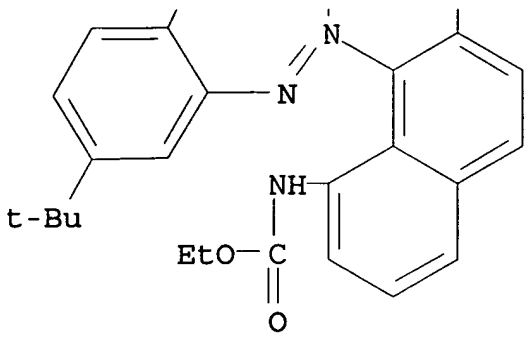
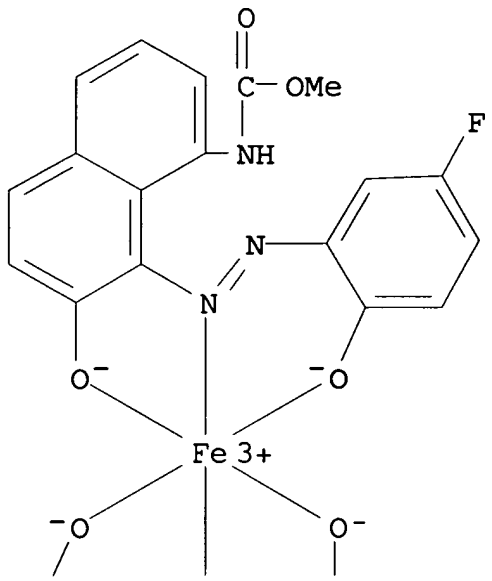


RN 608519-60-4 HCAPLUS
CN Ferrate(1-), bis[methyl [8-[[5-fluoro-2-(hydroxy-κO)phenyl]azo-κN1]-7-(hydroxy-κO)-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, sodium (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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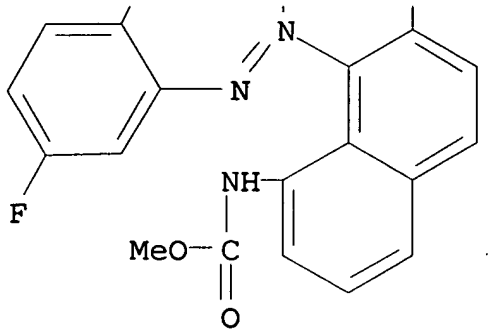
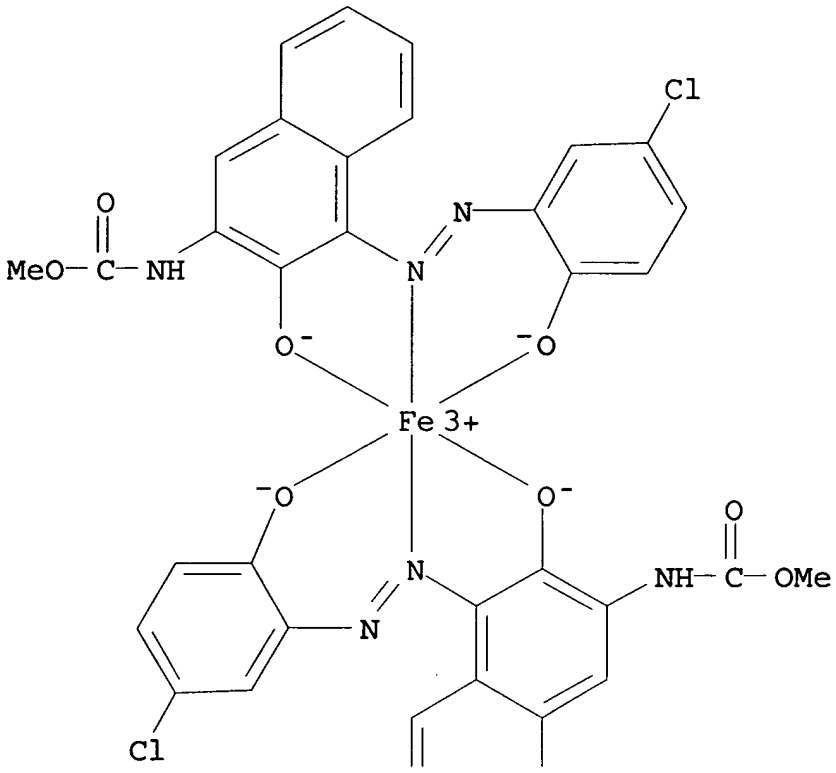


● Na^+

RN 608519-61-5 HCAPLUS
CN Ferrate(1-), bis[methyl [4-[[5-chloro-2-(hydroxy-κO)phenyl]azo-κN1]-3-(hydroxy-κO)-2-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, sodium (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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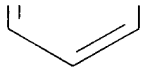
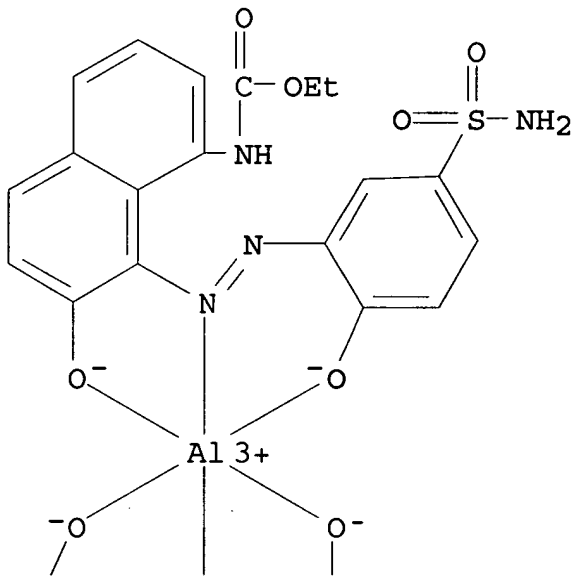


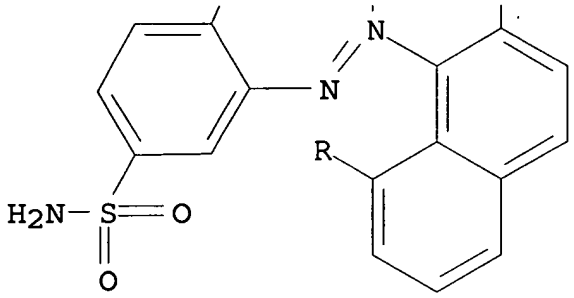
● Na^+

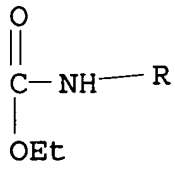
RN 608519-62-6 HCAPLUS
CN Aluminate(1-), bis[ethyl [8-[[5-(aminosulfonyl)-2-(hydroxy-κO)phenyl]azo-κN1]-7-(hydroxy-κO)-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, ammonium (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



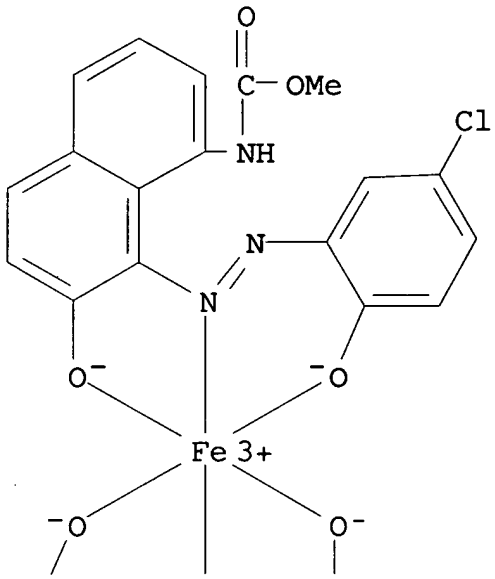
PAGE 2-A



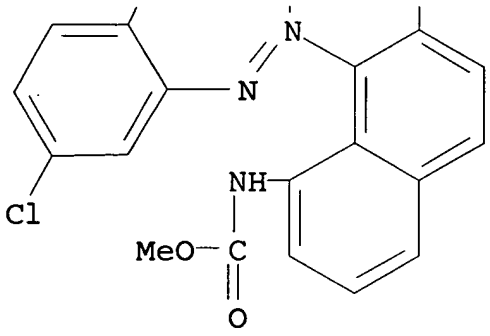


RN 608519-63-7 HCAPLUS
CN Ferrate(1-), bis[methyl [8-[[5-chloro-2-(hydroxy-κO)phenyl]azo-κN1]-7-(hydroxy-κO)-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, sodium (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



● Na^+

IC ICM G03G009-097
CC 74-3 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
IT **608519-59-1P 608519-60-4P 608519-61-5P**
608519-62-6P 608519-63-7P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(electrophotog. charge control agent and toner for electrostatic image development contg. the same)
REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:662830 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:201686
TITLE: Dyebath reuse in dyeing of nylon microfiber non-woven fabric with 1:2 metal complex dyes
AUTHOR(S): Koh, Joon Seok; Kim, Yong Geol; Kim, Jae Pil
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Materials Science and Engineering, Seoul National University, Seoul, 151-742, S. Korea
SOURCE: Fibers and Polymers (**2001**), 2(1), 35-40
CODEN: FPIOA6; ISSN: 1229-9197
PUBLISHER: Korean Fiber Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

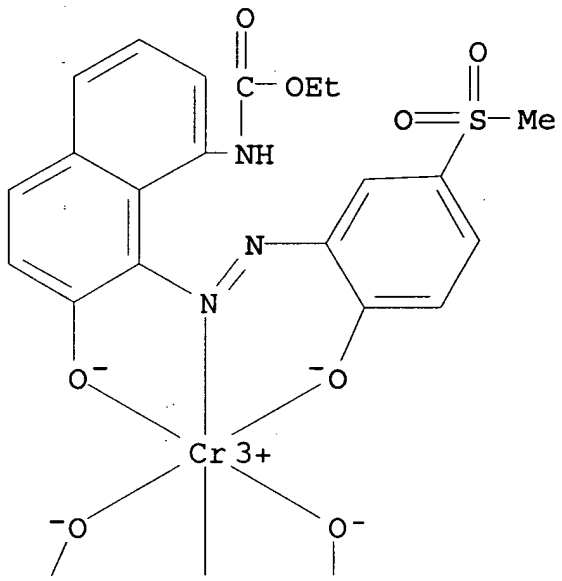
AB The dyebath used for metal complex dyeing of nylon 6 microfiber was examd. for recycling to reduce the overall amts. of metal complex dyeing effluents. Instead of discharging the dyebath after each dyeing cycle, the residual dyebath was analyzed spectrophotometrically and reconstituted to the required concn. of dyes and auxiliaries. Dyebaths were reused eight times and the CIELAB coordinates of dyed samples were measured after each recycling. The color difference (ΔE*) between the sample dyed in the fresh bath and that from the reused dyebath was maintained below 1.5. The levelness and fastness of dyed fabrics from the recycled dyebath were not impaired. The Cr content of each recycled dyebath was similar to that of the first residual dyebath.

IT **12218-94-9**, Lanasyn Grey BL
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(dyebath reuse in dyeing of nylon microfiber nonwoven fabric with)

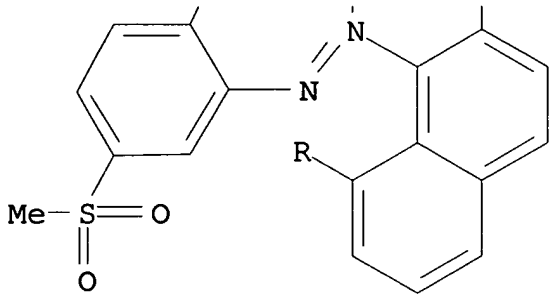
RN 12218-94-9 HCAPLUS

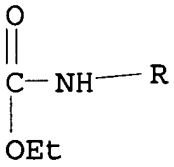
CN Chromate(1-), bis[ethyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen, (OC-6-11)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A





CC 40-6 (Textiles and Fibers)
IT 5601-29-6, Lanasyn Yellow 2GLN **12218-94-9**, Lanasyn Grey BL 61931-02-0, Lanasyn Black SDL 61967-96-2, Lanasyn Navy S-BL
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(dyebath reuse in dyeing of nylon microfiber nonwoven fabric with)
REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:328316 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:119755
TITLE: Application of sodium acrylate oligomer chelating dispersant in dyeing and finishing
AUTHOR(S): Chen, Yifei
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dyes and Chemistry, Jiaxing Vocational Technology College, Jiaxing, 314000,

Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Zhengzhou Fangzhi Gongxueyuan Xuebao (2001), 12(1), 57-59
CODEN: ZFGXF8; ISSN: 1007-4945
PUBLISHER: Zhengzhou Fangzhi Gongxueyuan Xuebao Bianjibu
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese

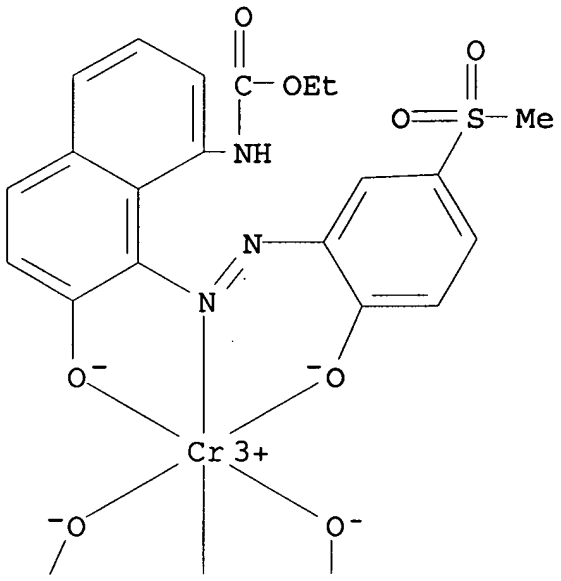
AB The application of a sodium acrylate oligomer (Alcosperse AD) chelating dispersant in dyeing and finishing of textiles was studied. The results showed that Alcosperse AD could block Ca2+ and Mg2+ in hard water, thus improved quality of dyeing and finishing products, solved environmental pressure caused by using other complex. Suitable application concn. of Alcosperse AD was 1-2 g/L, but it should be avoided when there existed cationic dyes and additives in soln.

IT **12218-94-9**, Acid black 58
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(dye, brightening; advantages of using sodium acrylate oligomer chelating dispersant in dyeing and finishing)

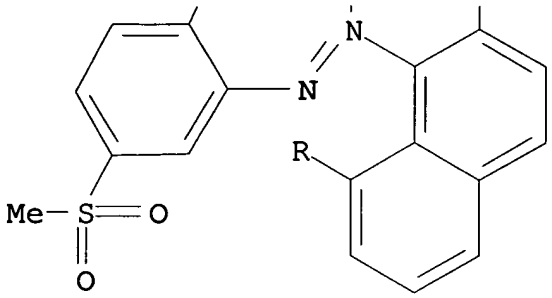
RN 12218-94-9 HCAPLUS

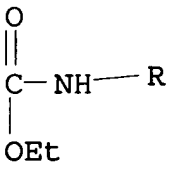
CN Chromate(1-), bis[ethyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen, (OC-6-11)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A





● H^+

CC 40-6 (Textiles and Fibers)
Section cross-reference(s): 38, 41

IT **12218-94-9**, Acid black 58
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(dye, brightening; advantages of using sodium acrylate oligomer chelating dispersant in dyeing and finishing)

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1999:308241 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	131:117422
TITLE:	Development of small liquor ratio dye machine for small-width silk fabric
AUTHOR(S):	Imai, Takeshi
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Kyoto City Dyeing Test Center, Japan
SOURCE:	Kyozome to Seiren Senshoku (**1999**), Volume Date 1998, 49(4), 103-109 CODEN: KTSSDI; ISSN: 0289-2596
PUBLISHER:	Kyozome Kenkyukai
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	Japanese

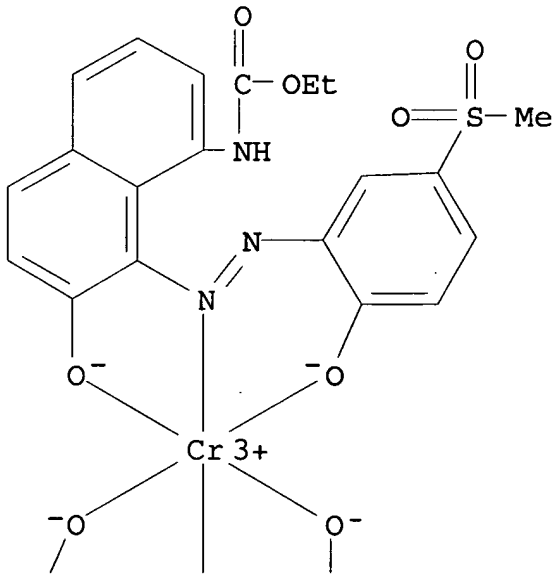
AB The silk fabrics were dyed with 6 dyes using title machine. The dye formulations, optimum dyeing conditions, and dyeing results were discussed.

IT **12218-94-9**
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(dyeing of small-width silk fabrics with small liquor ratio dye machine)

RN 12218-94-9 HCAPLUS

CN Chromate(1-), bis[ethyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen, (OC-6-11)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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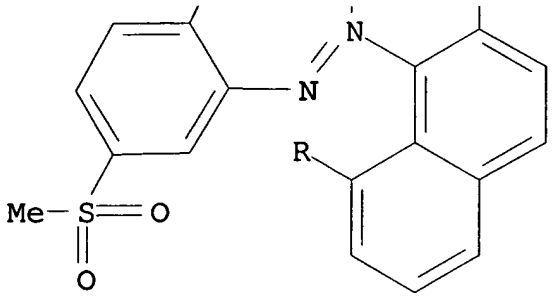
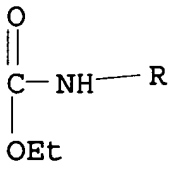




CC 40-6 (Textiles and Fibers)

IT 6459-94-5, Kayanol Milling Red RS 12217-29-7, Kayanol Milling Green 5GW **12218-94-9** 12220-51-8, Kayanol Milling Violet FBW 25826-34-0, Kayanol Milling Blue GW 104981-56-8, Kayanol Milling Yellow RW
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(dyeing of small-width silk fabrics with small liquor ratio dye machine)

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:727220 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:6888
TITLE: Effects of UV-decoloring of aromatic dyes with different chemical structures
AUTHOR(S): Chu, Wei; Ma, Chi Wai
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Civil Structural Engineering, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Kowloon, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Toxicological and Environmental Chemistry (**1997**), 63(1-4), 247-255

CODEN: TECSDY; ISSN: 0277-2248
PUBLISHER: Gordon & Breach Science Publishers SA
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

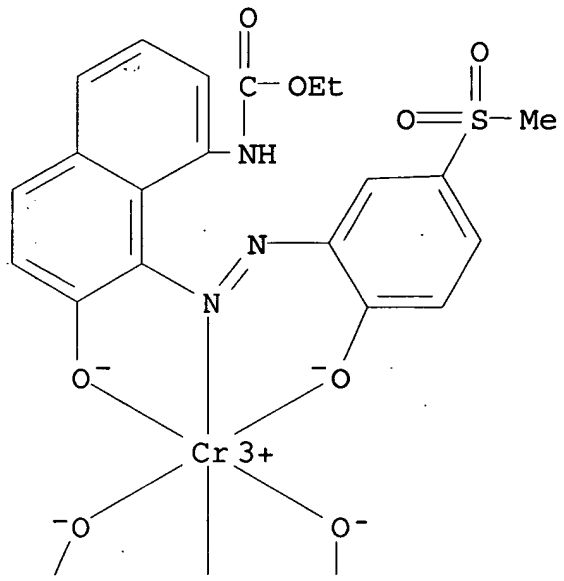
AB The photodecompn. of various arom. dyes with assorted chem. structures such as chromophores, phys. and chem. properties were explored at 253.7 nm. The soly. of dye mol. was the primary factor to det. the efficiency of photodecompn. The higher the soly. of arom. dyes in water, the higher the efficiency of the dye being decolorized under UV irradn. Compared with mono-azo dyes, dyes with multi-azo groups (di-, tri-, or poly-) were easier decolorized. Surprisingly, the irradn. of anthraquinone dyes could enhance the color content of dye soln. because of the formation of intermediates that carry higher molar extinction coeffs. (ε) during the photodecay process. These compds. absorbed more visible light at the detecting wavelengths (λmax) than their original mols., and therefore the degree of color was increased. However, most of these intermediates can be further decompd. under extended UV-irradn.

IT **12218-94-9**, Acid black 58
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process)
(UV photodecompn. efficiency of aq. solns. of)

RN 12218-94-9 HCAPLUS

CN Chromate(1-), bis[ethyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen, (OC-6-11)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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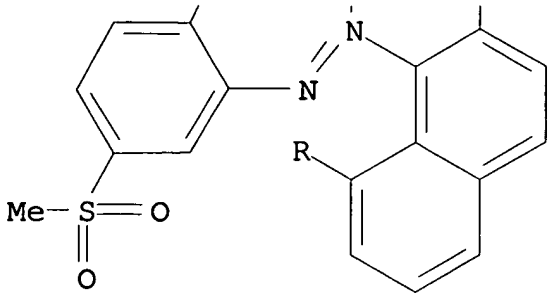
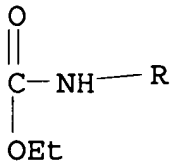




● H^+

CC 60-3 (Waste Treatment and Disposal)
Section cross-reference(s): 74

IT 81-77-6 2172-33-0, C.I. Vat orange 11 2503-73-3, Direct blue 78 2580-78-1, Reactive blue 19 2610-10-8, Direct red 80 4399-55-7, Direct blue 71 6459-70-7, C.I. Acid yellow 117 12217-50-4, Basic yellow 13 **12218-94-9**, Acid black 58 12222-60-5, Direct yellow 106 12226-38-9, Reactive violet 5 12236-36-1, Disperse yellow 79 12270-13-2, Basic blue 41 17095-24-8, Reactive black 5 61968-28-3, C.I. Disperse blue 143 64553-76-0, C.I. Disperse blue 142
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process)
(UV photodecompn. efficiency of aq. solns. of)

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:149994 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:158663
TITLE: Non-destructive near-infra-red analysis for the identification of dyes on textiles
AUTHOR(S): Chen, Chi-Shi; Brown, Chris W.; Bide, Martin J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Univ. Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, 02881, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the Society of Dyers and Colourists (**1997**), 113(2), 51-56
CODEN: JSDCAA; ISSN: 0037-9859
PUBLISHER: Society of Dyers and Colourists
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

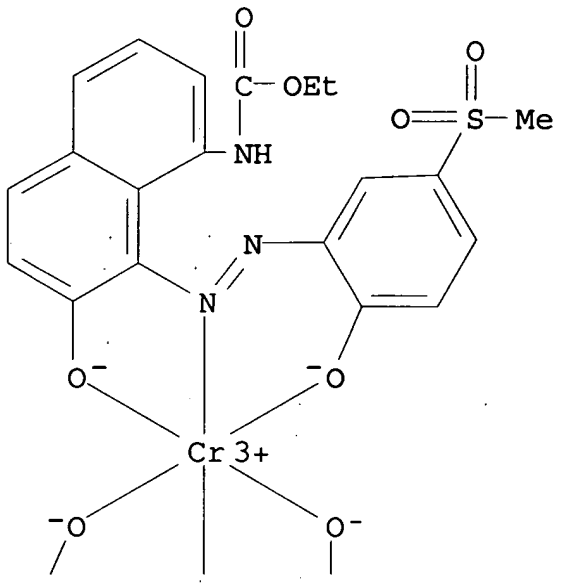
AB A pattern-recognition algorithm combined with near-IR reflectance spectroscopy has been modified to function as a nondestructive anal. technique for identifying dyes present on textiles. Samples of 261 dyes and textiles were measured in the 1100-2500 nm region to form a near-IR (reflectance) spectral library. Principal component anal. (PCA) was used to generate an orthonormal ref. library from the library of original spectra. The PCA algorithm treats the spectra in the library as an n component quant. anal. problem in which each spectrum represents a std. mixt. having a concn. of 1.0 for that component. Spectra of dyed textiles were used as an unknown set in a library search. This new method saves time and materials in comparison with traditional methods of analyzing dyes present on textile fibers. The library of dye spectra can be developed from measurements made directly on dye powder without interference from inorg. diluents. The method was successfully used to identify the dyes present on five cotton and wool textiles. The technique is particularly well suited for studying forensic, historic and archaeol. textiles because of its nondestructive nature and ability to analyze small amts. of sample.

IT **12218-94-9**, C.I. Acid Black 58
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(nondestructive near-IR anal. for identification of dyes on textiles)

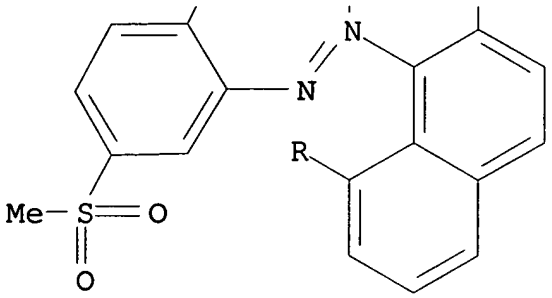
RN 12218-94-9 HCAPLUS

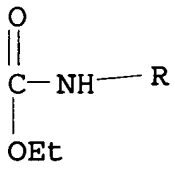
CN Chromate(1-), bis[ethyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen, (OC-6-11)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A





CC 40-3 (Textiles and Fibers)
Section cross-reference(s): 41, 80

IT 2150-60-9, C.I. Acid Blue 43 3441-14-3, C.I. Direct Red 23
12218-94-9, C.I. Acid Black 58 25738-24-3, C.I. Direct Yellow 50 61725-10-8, C.I. Direct Yellow 110
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(nondestructive near-IR anal. for identification of dyes on textiles)

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:64298 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:119975
TITLE: Properties of EDAM copolymers as polypropylene resin modifier
AUTHOR(S): Qian, Renyuan; Xu, Yuanze; Chen, Yihong; Shen, Deyan; Jin, Xigao; Chen, Liusheng; Ohmae, Tadayuki; Hosoda, Satoru; Tanaka, Hisao; et al.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Chemistry, Academia Sinica, Beijing, 100080, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Pure and Applied Chemistry (**1995**),

67(12), 2047-56
CODEN: PACHAS; ISSN: 0033-4545
PUBLISHER: Blackwell
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

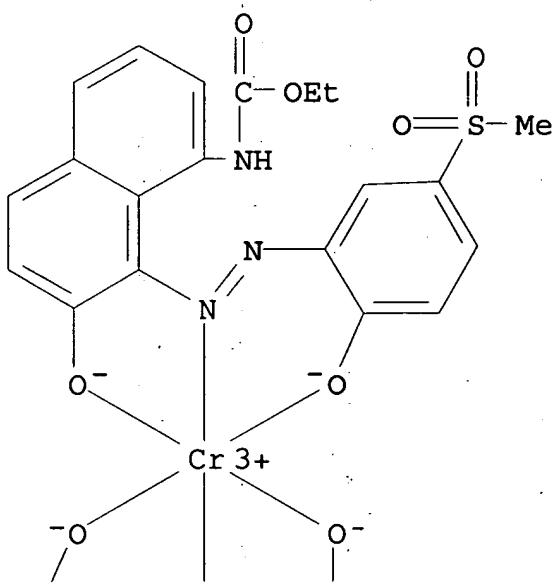
AB The copolymer of ethylene and N,N'-diethylaminoethyl methacrylate (EDAM) [DA 1701] was melt blended into polypropylene (PP) [PP 70218] before melt spinning into fibers, to improve dyeing. When EDAM was heated in air, oxygen accelerated thermal decompn. of the DAM moiety of EDAM at 150°, leaving polyethylene as the residue. This reaction did not affect the melt in extruder, in a capillary rheometer, or in fiber spinning of PP/EDAM blends. The steady state viscosity of PP, PP/EDAM blends and EDAM under shear rate 100-104/s at 200° and the first normal stress differences under shear stress of 3 + 102-104 Pa at 200° were measured. The entrance flow to a die of length to diam. ratio L/D = 0 in a capillary rheometer was measured to est. the elongational flow effects in the melts. The rheol. behavior of PP/EDAM blends up to 20% EDAM resembles that of PP, while rheol. parameters of the PP/EDAM 50/50 blend resembles those of EDAM. TEM of microtomed sections of the capillary extrudates of PP/EDAM 80/20 blend indicate morphol. consisting of EDAM islands in PP, while the 50/50 blend consists of PP islands in EDAM. The optimum EDAM content in blends for fiber applications was detd. to be less than 10%. Addn. of sodium stearate to the PP/EDAM blends prior to spinning, resulted in improved penetration of dyestuff into the fibers. Use of potassium salts of alkylphosphates [Electrostripper K] in dye baths led to improved color fastness and provided antistatic finish to dyed fibers.

IT **12218-94-9**, Lanyl Grey BG
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(effects of EDAM blending on morphol. and on melt spinning and dyeing of polypropylene-EDAM blend fibers)

RN 12218-94-9 HCAPLUS

CN Chromate(1-), bis[ethyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen, (OC-6-11)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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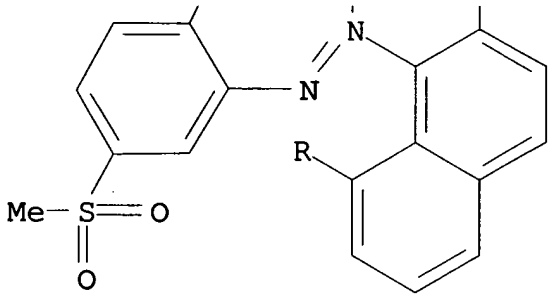

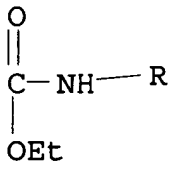

CC 40-6 (Textiles and Fibers)
IT 6397-02-0 **12218-94-9**, Lanyl Grey BG 12220-74-5, Aminyl Yellow E-5GN 12239-02-0, Lanyl Yellow RR 12239-05-3, Lanyl Red GG 57741-47-6, C.I. Acid Red 266
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(effects of EDAM blending on morphol. and on melt spinning and dyeing of polypropylene-EDAM blend fibers)

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:546908 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:286067
TITLE: Reduction of background interferences in the molybdate-dye protein assay
INVENTOR(S): Pugia, Michael J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Miles Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5399498	A	19950321	US 1993-168220	19931217
CA 2125805	AA	19950618	CA 1994-2125805 <--	19940614
CA 2125805	C	19981208		
EP 658768	A2	19950621	EP 1994-119128 <--	19941205
EP 658768	A3	19960110		
EP 658768	B1	20000913		
R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
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AU 679274	B2	19970626		
JP 07209304	A2	19950811	JP 1994-311785 <--	19941215
JP 3524602	B2	20040510		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1993-168220 A <--	19931217

AB Disclosed is an improvement to the assay for protein in urine involving the use of a molybdate or tungstate salt and an indicator dye which forms a complex with molybdate or tungstate whose absorption band is shifted in the presence of protein. The improvement involves the use of an ionizable phosphate contg. compd. (I, where 2, 3, 4, and 5 are selected from the group consisting of CH2CHOHCHOP(O)(OH)2 or CHCH2OP(O)(OH)2; M = H; 1 is any of the above or O and m and n are independently 0 or 1) to reduce background interference caused by constituents normally present in urine.

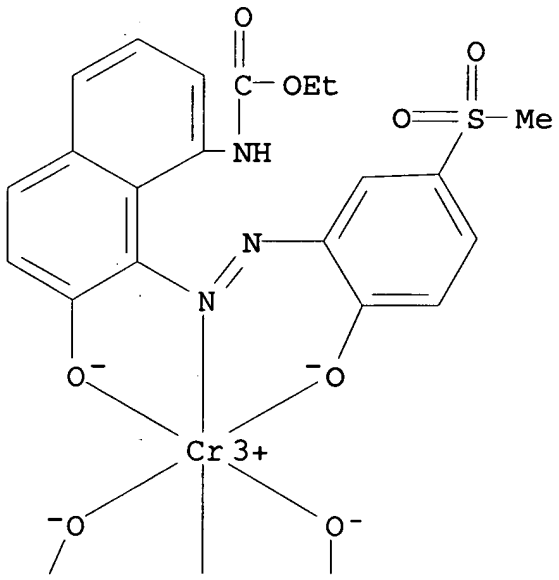
IT **12218-94-9**, Irgalan grey BL

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(redn. of background interferences in molybdate-dye protein assay)

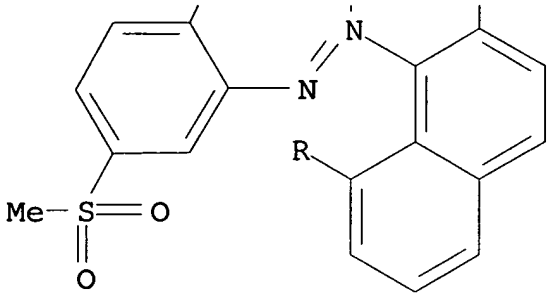
RN 12218-94-9 HCAPLUS

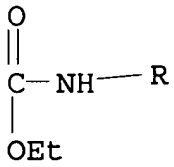
CN Chromate(1-), bis[ethyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen, (OC-6-11)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A





● H^+

IC ICM G01N033-00
INCL 436086000
CC 9-5 (Biochemical Methods)
IT 115-41-3, Pyrocatechol violet 1787-61-7, Eriochrome black T
2320-44-7, o-Hydroxyhydroquinonephthalein 4386-25-8 6370-08-7,
Neolan blue 2G 6661-29-6 11116-47-5D, Molybdate, salts
12218-94-9, Irgalan grey BL 12737-86-9D, Tungstate, salts
16574-43-9, Brompyrogallol red 19381-50-1, Naphthol green
29817-83-2, Tetrachlorogallein 32638-88-3, Pyrogallol red
37336-98-4, Chrome azurol
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES
(Uses)
(redn. of background interferences in molybdate-dye protein
assay)

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:79403 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:79403
TITLE: Camouflage processed nylon cloth with good
waterproofing properties and moisture

permeability
INVENTOR(S): Yasuda, Kazuo; Wakamatsu, Yoshibumi; Higashimoto, Masayuki; Yamada, Ikumitsu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Boeicho Gijutsu Kenkyu Honbuch, Japan; Unitika Ltd; Seiren Co Ltd
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

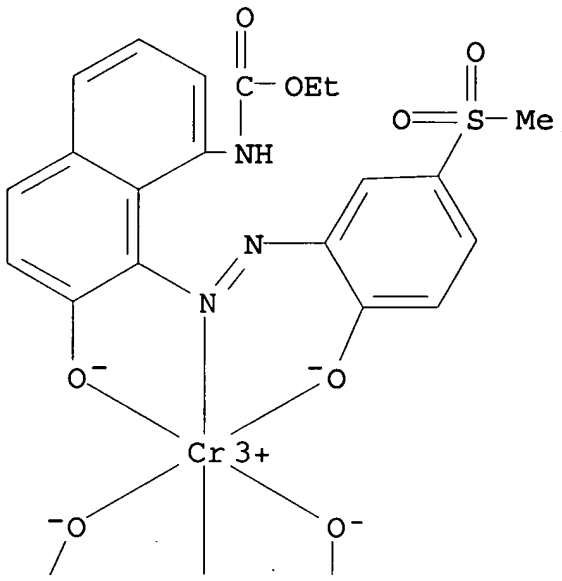
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05222682	A2	19930831	JP 1992-57241	19920212
			<--	
JP 3094130	B2	20001003		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1992-57241 19920212
<--

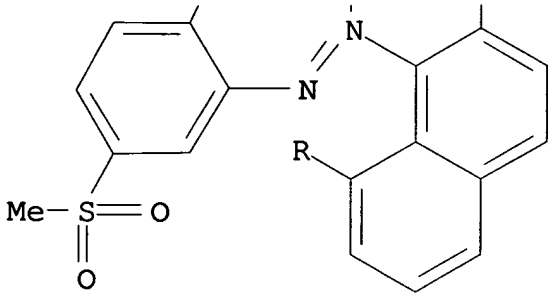
AB The title cloth, useful for raincoats, are manufd. by patterning nylon cloth with acid dye-based dyes to form camouflage patterns showing 5-60% multistep reflectivity of 600-1400 nm IR ray, then moisture-permeably waterproof processing on one side of the cloth. Thus, a nylon 6 taffeta was desized, scoured, heat-set, then printed light green, deep green, brown, and black by using acid dyes (each color were not adjoined), steamed, heated, washed with water, soaped, washed, dried, then coated with a polyurethane coating contg. Crisvon AW 7H, then with waterproof coating contg. Asahiguard 710 (F-contg. waterproofing emulsion), then heat set to give a product showing good waterproofing property and moisture permeability and multistage reflectivity of IR ray.

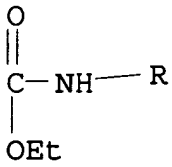
IT **12218-94-9**
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(nylon cloth dyed with, for camouflage pattern, with multistage reflection of IR ray)
RN 12218-94-9 HCAPLUS
CN Chromate(1-), bis[ethyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen, (OC-6-11)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A





● H^+

IC ICM D06P003-24
ICS D06M015-00; D06P003-00
CC 40-9 (Textiles and Fibers)
IT 3351-05-1 6424-85-7 12217-29-7, C.I. Acid Green 28
12218-94-9 12219-72-6, C.I. Acid Brown 289 12220-06-3
12235-21-1 57741-47-6 61847-68-5, C.I. Acid Blue 258
73384-78-8 104981-56-8, C.I. Acid Orange 149 152443-17-9, C.I. Acid Green 109
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(nylon cloth dyed with, for camouflage pattern, with multistage reflection of IR ray)

L11 ANSWER 11 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:673302 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:273302
TITLE: Reciprocal action between surfactants and metal complex dyes during wool dyeing
AUTHOR(S): Deniz, E.; Thelen, H.; Koll, C.; Kraemer, C.; Wolf, K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dtsch. Wollforschungsinst., Germany

SOURCE: DWI Reports (**1993**), 111(Aachener Textiltagung, 1992), 471-94
CODEN: DWIREC; ISSN: 0942-301X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German

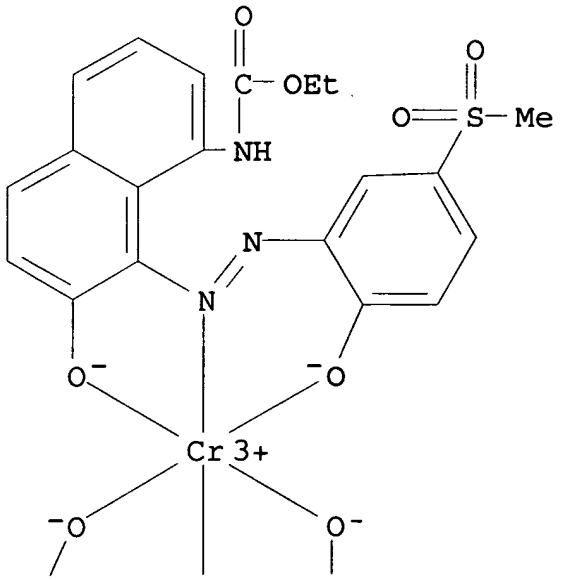
AB The effects of Ethomeen C and S nonionic surfactants and com. leveling agents on the dyeing of wool by metal complex acid dyes were discussed.

IT **12218-94-9**, Irgalan Grey BL
RL: USES (Uses)
(wool dyeing with, in presence of leveling agents and nonionic surfactants)

RN 12218-94-9 HCAPLUS

CN Chromate(1-), bis[ethyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen, (OC-6-11)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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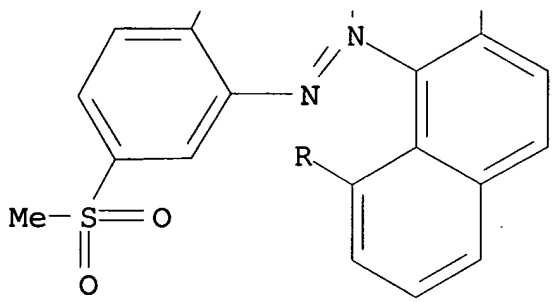
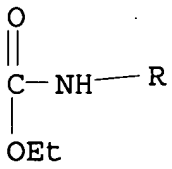




● H^+

CC 40-6 (Textiles and Fibers)
IT **12218-94-9**, Irgalan Grey BL 12220-27-8, C.I. Acid Red 279
151499-54-6, C.I. Acid Red 425
RL: USES (Uses)
(wool dyeing with, in presence of leveling agents and nonionic surfactants)

L11 ANSWER 12 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:170848 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:170848
TITLE: Study on color uniformity of silk/nylon 66 mixed knittings
AUTHOR(S): Qian, Jiahe; Ma, Ying
CORPORATE SOURCE: Suzhou Inst. Silk and Satin, Suzhou, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Fangzhi Xuebao (**1992**), 13(2), 65-8, 58
CODEN: FCHPDI; ISSN: 0253-9721
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese

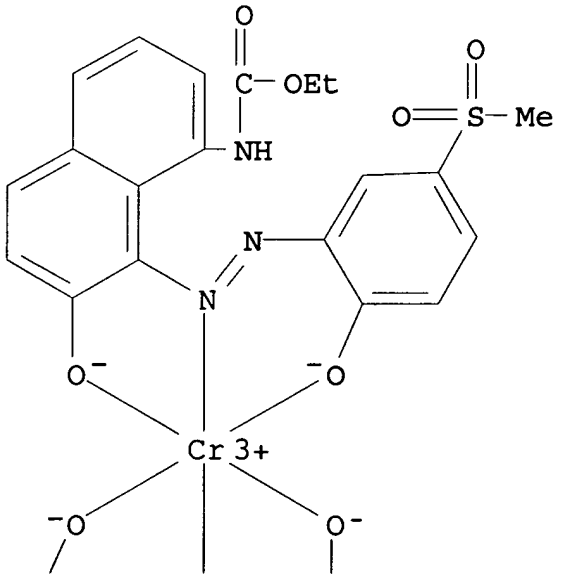
AB Effects of dyeing-process variables on the color uniformity of silk/nylon 66 (I) dyed with direct, weak acidic, and neutral dyes were studied. The color of I was darker than that of the silk for most dyes used, but uniform color could be obtained by adjusting the process variables. Reasonable dyeing procedures were detd. as: pH 5-6, Na2SO4 concn. 20%, temp. 90°, and time 30-50 min. It was very important to use an assistant to inhibit the dyeing of I; Intratex N at concn. 2.0-2.5% was an excellent one.

IT **12218-94-9**, Lanasyn Grey BL
RL: USES (Uses)
(color uniformity of silk/nylon 66 mixed knittings dyed with)

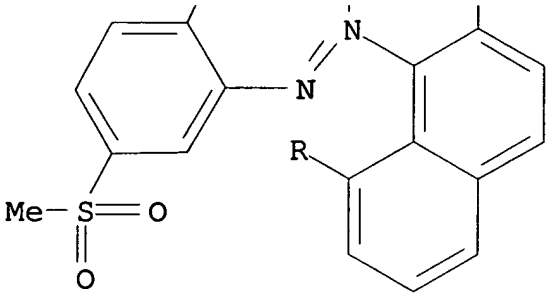
RN 12218-94-9 HCAPLUS

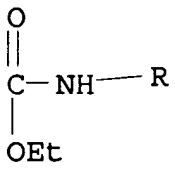
CN Chromate(1-), bis[ethyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen, (OC-6-11)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A





● H^+

CC 40-6 (Textiles and Fibers)
IT 1937-37-7 2429-76-7 3071-73-6, Weak Acid Black BR 6358-57-2, Nylosan Scarlet F-3GL 6548-30-7 12217-33-3, C.I. Acid Orange 95 **12218-94-9**, Lanasyn Grey BL 12219-48-6, C.I. Acid Blue 247 12219-87-3, C.I. Acid Green 40 12238-94-7, Lanyl Brown R 12238-96-9, Irgalan Brown 2GL 15792-50-4, Sulfonine Yellow PR 61724-28-5, Irganol Orange GRLS 61814-57-1, C.I. Acid Yellow 218 61931-04-2, C.I. Acid Blue 278 61931-17-7, C.I. Acid Red 261 61968-26-1, C.I. Direct Yellow 132 91254-09-0, C.I. Acid Red 399 94945-17-2, C.I. Acid Blue 61:1 97199-27-4, Isolan Brown S-GL 104981-56-8, Kayanol Milling Yellow RW 146836-85-3, C.I. Acid Brown 413 146838-11-1, Weak Acid Yellow 3GN
RL: USES (Uses)
(color uniformity of silk/nylon 66 mixed knittings dyed with)

L11 ANSWER 13 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:23665 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:23665
TITLE: Dye resist effects on sulfamic-acid-treated wool
AUTHOR(S): Jeon, B. D.; Palithorpe, M. T.; David, S. K.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Text. Technol., Univ. New South Wales, Kensington, 2033, Australia
SOURCE: Dyes and Pigments (**1992**), 19(2), 99-111
CODEN: DYPIDX; ISSN: 0143-7208
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

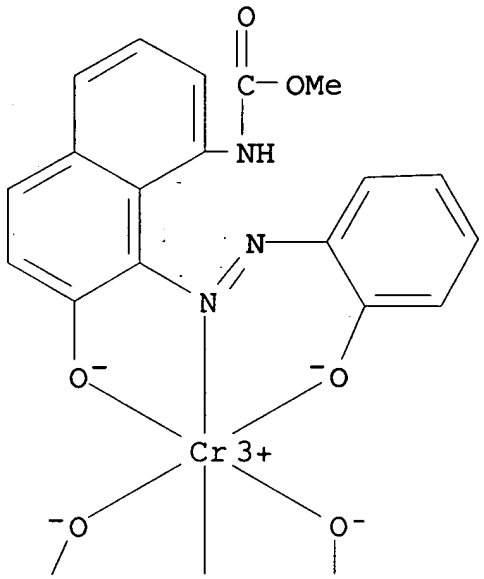
AB Dye resist effects achieved on sulfamic acid (I)-treated wool were studied with respect to curing temp. and dyestuff type. There was a significant difference between the pH of aq. exts. from I-treated wool cured at 100°, 125°, and 150°. The results from dye exhaustion studies indicated that, for curing temps. <140°, unbound free I was desorbed from the wool. The desorbed I then changed dyebath pH which, in turn, changed the resist effect achieved. Only when I was cured at >140° did complete reaction/pyrolysis of I take place, giving the best dye resist effect. Overall it appeared that the dye resist effect was highly dependent on the hydrophilic/hydrophobic character of the dyestuffs and substrate. The Inorganicity-Organicity Ratio values of the dyes could be used to quantify dye resist effects on I-treated wool.

IT **145036-79-9**
RL: USES (Uses)
(sulfamic acid-treated wool dyed with, dye resist effect in relation to)

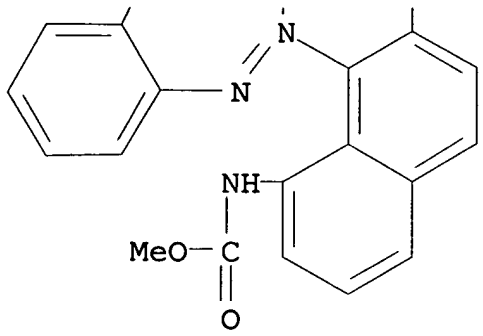
RN 145036-79-9 HCAPLUS

CN Chromate(1-), bis[methyl [7-hydroxy-8-[(2-hydroxyphenyl)azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



● H^+

CC 40-6 (Textiles and Fibers)
IT 915-67-3, Amaranth 1658-56-6, Acid Red 88 2766-77-0 3734-67-6
5850-44-2 39291-18-4, Carbolan Crimson BS 68252-85-7
145036-79-9
RL: USES (Uses)
(sulfamic acid-treated wool dyed with, dye resist effect in relation to)

L11 ANSWER 14 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:552681 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:152681
TITLE: Dye-resist effects on silk fabric treated with sulfamic acid and Sandospace R
AUTHOR(S): Supriyatna, I. N.; David, S. K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Text. Technol., Univ. New South Wales, Kensington, 2033, Australia
SOURCE: Dyes and Pigments (**1992**), 18(4), 297-308
CODEN: DYPIDX; ISSN: 0143-7208
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The reactive mols. sulfamic acid (I) and Sandospace R (II) were applied to silk fabrics, and their resp. capacity to resist the fixation of acid, metal complex, and reactive dyes were compared. Wt. gains of 2-8% for I-treated silk were easily obtained by a pad-dry-cure process and the treated silk exhibited excellent resist effects towards all 3 classes of dyes. High wt. gains were more

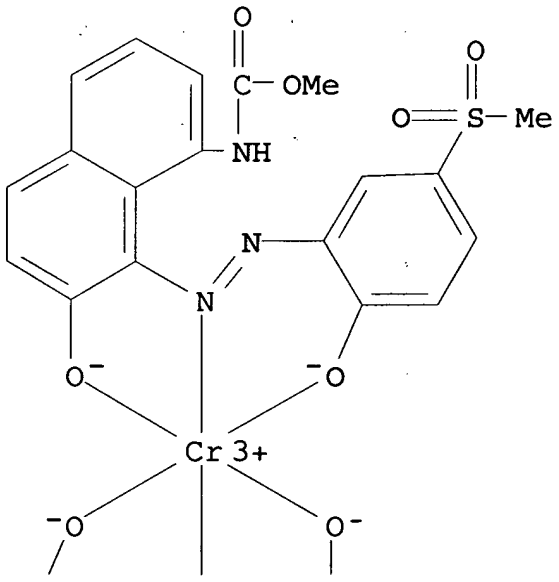
difficult to obtain during exhaustion of II onto silk fabrics and, consequently, dye-resist effects achieved with this reactive agent were inferior to those of I for practical treatment levels. The strength retention, yellowness index, and subjective handle of the treated fabrics were also assessed.

IT **38967-24-7**
RL: USES (Uses)
(dyeing resist with, of silk fabric treated with sulfamic acid and Sandospace R)

RN 38967-24-7 HCAPLUS

CN Chromate(1-), bis[methyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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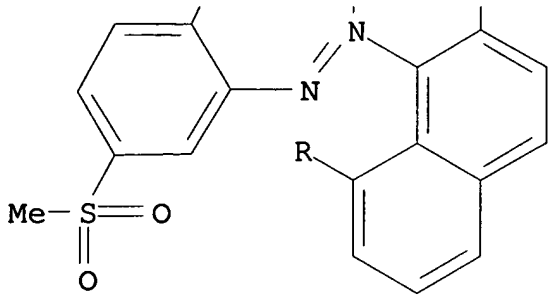
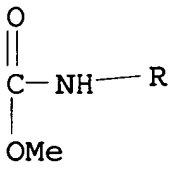




CC 40-6 (Textiles and Fibers)
IT **38967-24-7** 52683-87-1 63246-93-5 143554-68-1
RL: USES (Uses)
(dyeing resist with, of silk fabric treated with sulfamic acid and Sandospace R)

L11 ANSWER 15 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:498544 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:98544
TITLE: Solubility and color fastness of dyes for leather craft
AUTHOR(S): Ikeda, Setuko; Urabe, Sumiko
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sagami Women's Univ., Kanagawa, Japan
SOURCE: Hikaku Kagaku (Chemistry) (**1987**), 32(4), 193-9
CODEN: HIKAAF; ISSN: 0018-1811
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB Vegetable-tanned leather and syntan-tanned white leather were colored with 14 metal complex (acid) dyes and 11 basic dyes. Soly. according to IUF-201, applied quantity, and penetration of dye into leather were detd. Color fastness tests were made (JIS) and light fastness and rubbing fastness were examd. Most (90%) of the dye examd. were sol. up to 50 g/L. Dyes with high soly. showed high penetration. Lightfastness testing showed that half of the basic

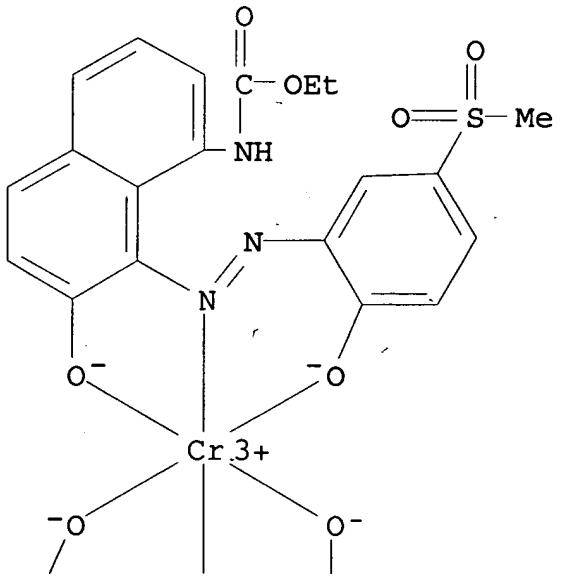
dyes were of low fastness (1.apprx.2 grade), and more than half of the metal complex dyes were of higher fastness (≤7.5). Rubbing fastness became higher when the dyed leather was finished with a lacquer coating. Soly. and penetration had little effect on lightfastness.

IT **12218-94-9**
RL: USES (Uses)
(soly. and color fastness of, for leather)

RN 12218-94-9 HCAPLUS

CN Chromate(1-), bis[ethyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen, (OC-6-11)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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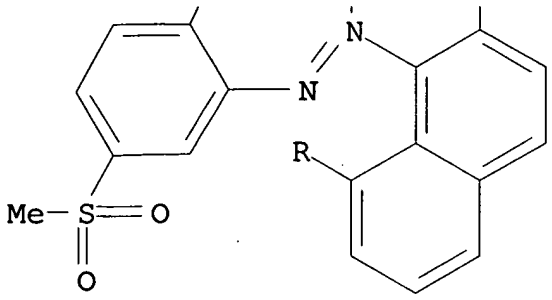
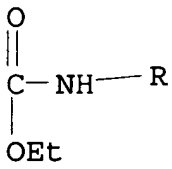


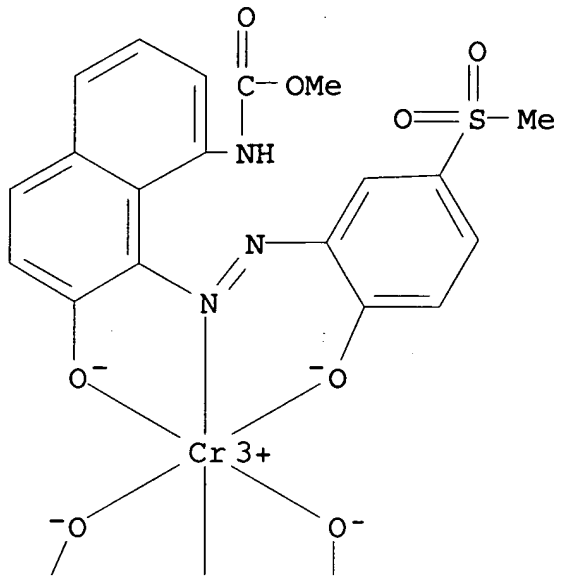


CC 45-2 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes)
IT 61-73-4, C.I. Basic Blue 9 81-88-9, C.I. Basic Violet 10 477-73-6, C.I. Basic Red 2 569-64-2, C.I. Basic Green 4 633-03-4, C.I. Basic Green 1 4208-80-4 4438-16-8, C.I. Basic Orange 1 5601-29-6, C.I. Acid Yellow 129 8005-03-6 8005-77-4, C.I. Basic Brown 1 12216-97-6, C.I. Acid Blue 225 12216-99-8, C.I. Acid Red 302 **12218-94-9** 12219-01-1, C.I. Acid Black 131 12219-88-4 12234-73-0, C.I. Acid Brown 19 12238-96-9, C.I. Acid Brown 44 12777-30-9, C.I. Acid yellow 125 61723-98-6, C.I. Acid blue 187 61724-28-5, C.I. Acid Orange 94 61724-36-5, C.I. Acid Red 219 61724-42-3, C.I. Acid Red 258 61724-47-8, C.I. Acid Violet 73 110069-16-4 110069-17-5
RL: USES (Uses)
(soly. and color fastness of, for leather)

L11 ANSWER 16 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:441587 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:41587
TITLE: A study of dyestuff aggregation. Part III. The effect of levelling agents on the aggregation of

some anionic dyes
AUTHOR(S): Datyner, A.; Pailthorpe, M. T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Fibre Sci. Technol., Univ. New South Wales, Kensington, 2033, Australia
SOURCE: Dyes and Pigments (1987), 8(4), 253-63
CODEN: DYPIDX; ISSN: 0143-7208
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The disaggregating properties of four commonly used dye leveling agents and of urea, in combination with a range of five anionic wool dyes, were detd. at 55° and 95°. Urea was the only compd. investigated which very effectively disaggregated all of the dyes studied. The disaggregating properties of the leveling agents depended on specific dye-leveling agent interactions.
IT **71598-34-0**
RL: USES (Uses)
(aggregation of, effect of leveling agents on)
RN 71598-34-0 HCAPLUS
CN Chromate(1-), bis[methyl [7-(hydroxy-κO)-8-[[2-(hydroxy-κO)-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo-κN1]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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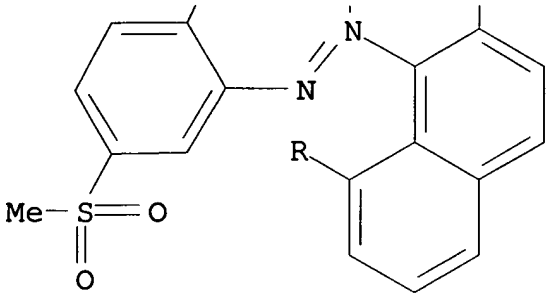
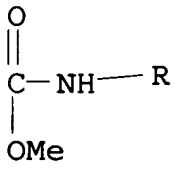




● H^+

CC 40-6 (Textiles and Fibers)
IT 1324-53-4, C.I. Acid blue 138 6408-57-7, C.I. Acid green 27
52584-47-1 56141-59-4 **71598-34-0**
RL: USES (Uses)
(aggregation of, effect of leveling agents on)

L11 ANSWER 17 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:424753 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:24753
TITLE: Dyeable α-olefin polymer fibers
INVENTOR(S): Omae, Tadayuki; Yamaguchi, Noboru
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

JP 62018449	A2	19870127	JP 1985-157549	198507 16 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1985-157549	198507 16 <--

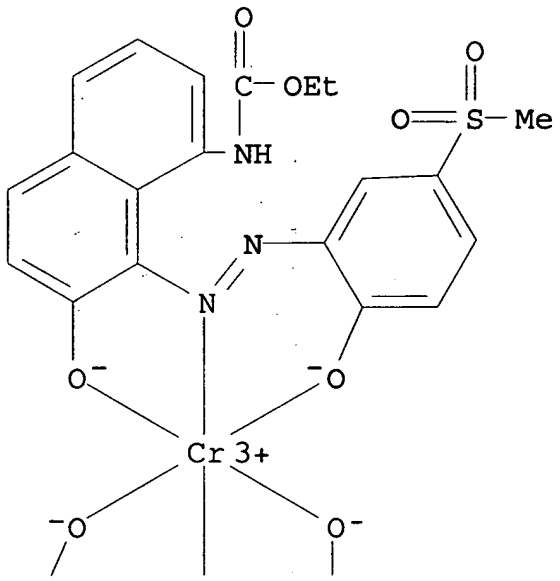
AB The title fibers with dyeing fastness comprise dialkylaminoalkyl acrylate copolymer 1-20, C7-24 alk.-metal carboxylic acid 0.1-8, and dialkylamine compd. and/or dialkylamino ester compd. 0.1-5 phr. Thus, 11 Denier multifilaments prepd. from a compn. of Noblen FL 800 (melt flow index 10) 92, 26:74 dimethylaminoethyl acrylate-ethylene copolymer (I) (melt flow index 95) 6, 5:80:65 Na myristate-Na palmitate-Na stearate mixt. flake (contg. 3% water) 1, and distearylaminoethyl stearate flake (II) 1% and additives were dyed at 1.1% (on fiber wt.) dye conc. and 2% HCO2H soln. to give a sample exhibiting final dye absorption 91%, light fastness (JISL-0842) 6, and friction fastness 5 vs. 72, 4, and 4, resp. for a filament contg. 7 part I and without II.

IT **12218-94-9**, C.I. Acid Black 58
RL: USES (Uses)
(dyeing of polyolefin-dialkylaminoalkyl acrylate compolymer bicomponent fibers contg. dialkylamine compds. with)

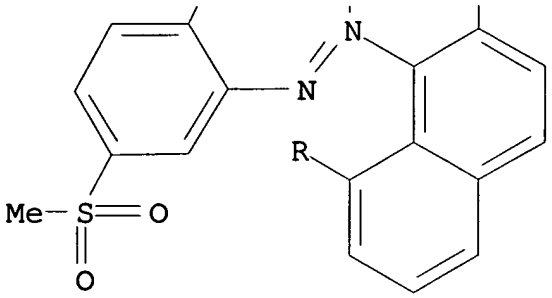
RN 12218-94-9 HCAPLUS

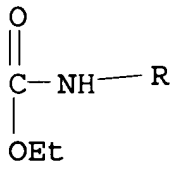
CN Chromate(1-), bis[ethyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen, (OC-6-11)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A





IC ICM C08L023-00
ICS C08K005-00
ICI C08L023-00, C08L023-08; C08K005-00, C08K005-09, C08K005-17
CC 40-6 (Textiles and Fibers)
Section cross-reference(s): 38
IT 6397-02-0, C.I. Acid Blue 129 **12218-94-9**, C.I. Acid Black 58 12220-74-5, C.I. Acid Yellow 110 12239-05-3, C.I. Acid Red 211
RL: USES (Uses)
(dyeing of polyolefin-dialkylaminoalkyl acrylate compolymer bicomponent fibers contg. dialkylamine compds. with)

L11 ANSWER 18 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:408852 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:8852
TITLE: Dyeable α-olefin polymer fibers
INVENTOR(S): Omae, Tadayuki; Yamaguchi, Noboru
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 62018448	A2	19870127	JP 1985-157548	19850716

<--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1985-157548 19850716

<--

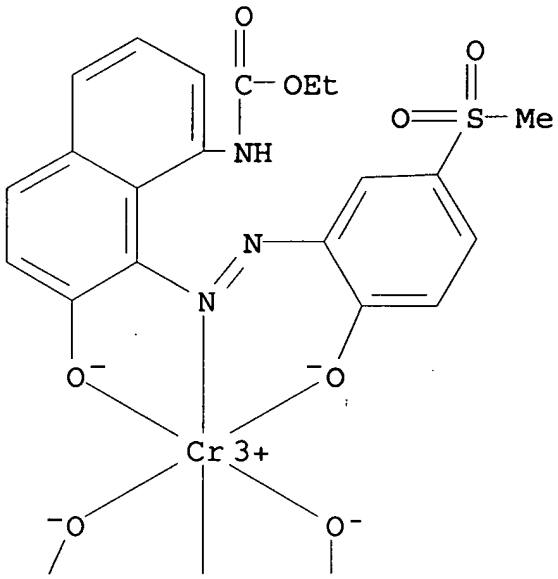
AB Fibers having good dyeability are prepd. from mixts. of α-olefin polymers, dialkylaminoalkyl acrylate polymers, soaps 0.1-8, and fatty amides. Fibers having good dyeability were prepd. from a mixt. of Noblen FL 800 92, 26:74 dimethylaminoethyl acrylate-ethylene copolymer 5, 5:30:65 Na myristate-Na palmitate-Na stearate mixt. 1, and [C17H35CONH(CH2)3]2NMe 2%.

IT **12218-94-9**, C.I. Acid black 58
RL: USES (Uses)
(dyeing of polyolefin fibers by, additives for)

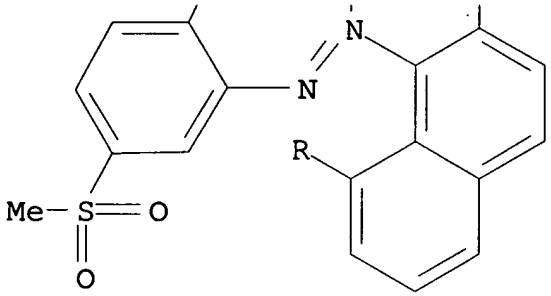
RN 12218-94-9 HCAPLUS

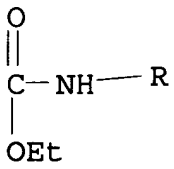
CN Chromate(1-), bis[ethyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen, (OC-6-11)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A





IC ICM C08L023-00
ICS C08K005-00
ICI C08L023-00, C08L023-08; C08K005-00, C08K005-09, C08K005-20
CC 40-6 (Textiles and Fibers)
Section cross-reference(s): 38
IT 6397-02-0, C.I. Acid blue 129 **12218-94-9**, C.I. Acid black 58 12220-74-5, C.I. Acid yellow 110 12239-05-3, C.I. Acid red 211
RL: USES (Uses)
(dyeing of polyolefin fibers by, additives for)

L11 ANSWER 19 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:442512 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:42512
TITLE: Near-infrared-absorbing metal complex salts
INVENTOR(S): Kawasaki, Shinjiro; Nishii, Hiroshi; Hino, Hideomi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Taoka Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 61015891	A2	19860123	JP 1984-136869	19840702

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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1984-136869 19840702

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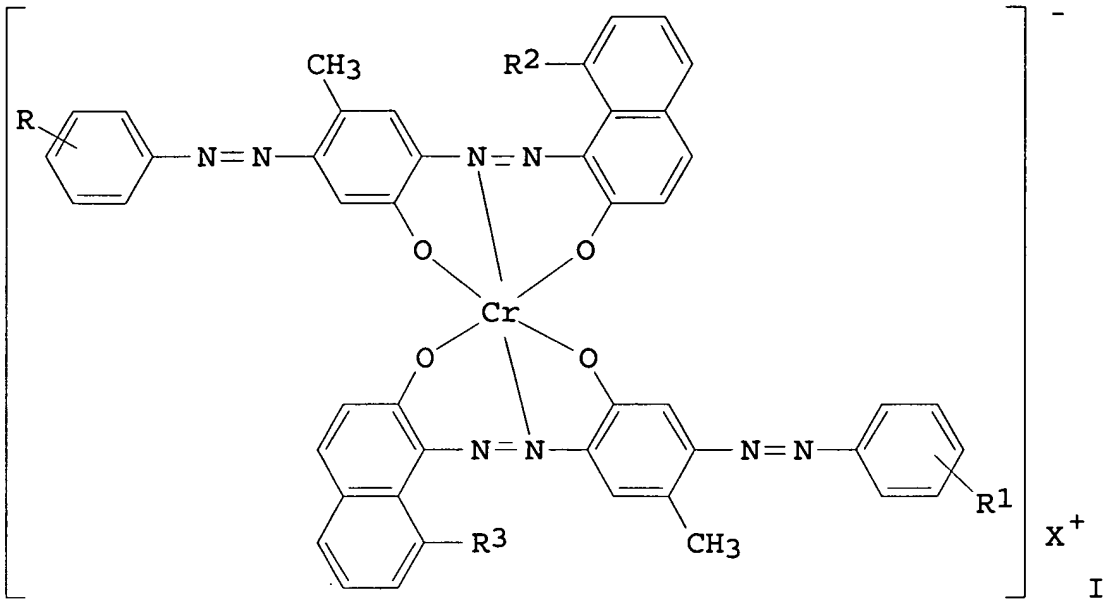
GI



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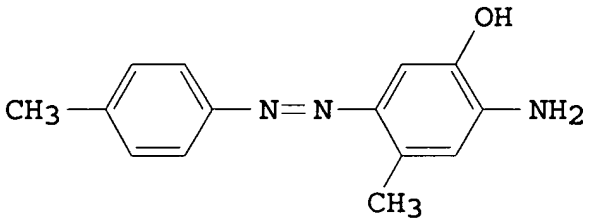


II

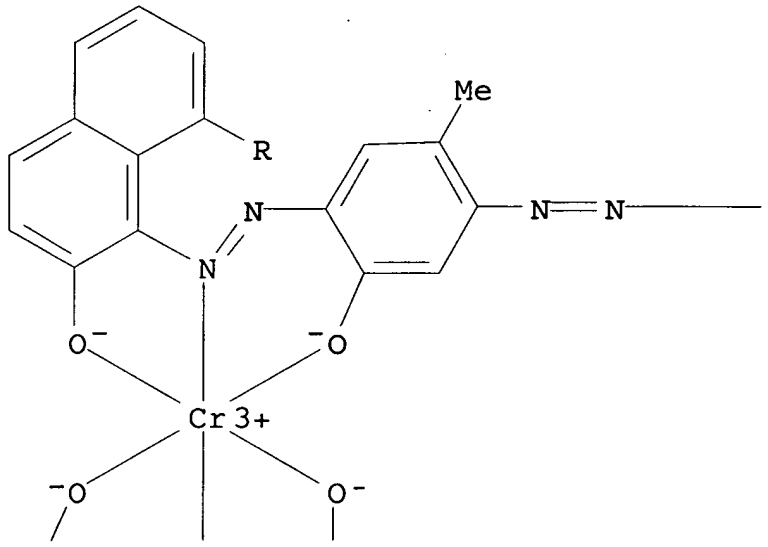
AB Title salts I [R, R1 = C1-4 alkyl, (substituted) sulfamoyl; R2, R3 = NH2, NHAc, NHCO2Me, NHCO2Et, NHMe, NHEt; X = H, Na, K, NH4, (substituted) aliph. ammonium, alicyclic ammonium], with excellent heat and light stability, thin-layer reproducibility, and high sensitivity, useful as pigments in recording layers of optical disks (no data), were prepd. Thus, 39.5 g II was diazotized and coupled with 21 g 1-acetamido-7-naphthol in methyl Cellosolve contg. NaOH at 5-10° for 3.5 h to give 40 g bisazo black pigment, which was stirred with Cr acetate in ethylene glycol contg. AcOH at 105-110° for 2 h to give 40 g black powd. I (R = R1 = 4-Me; R2 = R3 = NHAc; X = Na) having absorption max. in DMF at 730 nm.

IT **103017-15-8P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and near-IR-absorbing properties of)

RN 103017-15-8 HCAPLUS

CN Chromate(1-), bis[methyl [8-[[4-[[4-(aminosulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-2-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl]azo]-7-hydroxy-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, sodium (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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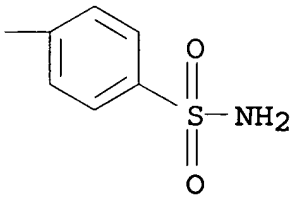
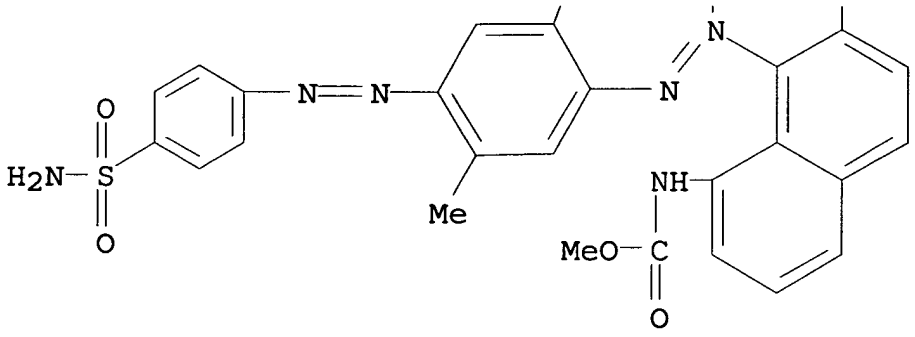
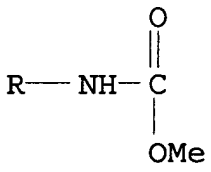


PAGE 2-A





● Na^+

IC ICM C07F011-00
ICS C09K003-00; G02B005-22; G11B007-24
CC 25-24 (Benzene, Its Derivatives, and Condensed Benzenoid Compounds)
Section cross-reference(s): 41, 74
IT 103017-11-4P 103017-12-5P 103017-13-6P 103017-14-7P
103017-15-8P 103017-16-9P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and near-IR-absorbing properties of)

L11 ANSWER 20 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:543308 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:143308
TITLE: Dyeing synthetic polyamide fibers
INVENTOR(S): Salathe, Heinz; Flensberg, Hermann; Schaetzer, Harry
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba-Geigy A.-G. , Switz.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 74 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 135198	A2	19850327	EP 1984-111089	19840917
			<--	
EP 135198	A3	19850612		
EP 135198	B1	19890510		
R: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI				
US 4563192	A	19860107	US 1984-651034	19840914
			<--	
JP 60088186	A2	19850517	JP 1984-194924	19840919
			<--	
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CH 1983-5080 A	19830919
			<--	

AB Synthetic polyamide fibers are dyed level, fast shades in aq. baths with ≥1 anionic dye which has a 1/1 dyeing depth (DIN 54000) and a degree of exhaustion of >95%, and an auxiliary mixt. contg. anionic compd., a quaternary compd., and a nonionic compd. This bath contains an alkali salt and an org. acid and the dyeing takes place at pH 5-7 and bath temp. 95-130°. Thus, a bath was prepd. contg. acetic acid, NaOAc, Na2SO4, and an auxiliary mixt. contg. ethoxylated oleyl alc., ethoxylated amine sulfate ammonium salt, ethoxylated quaternary ammonium salts, and an ethoxylated polyamine. To this bath were added 5 anionic azo dyes and 1 anionic anthraquinone dye, and it was used to dye a polyamide 66 textured tricot at 98° for 45 min. The polyamide 66 was dyed a brown shade, and the dyebath had a degree of exhaustion of 98%.

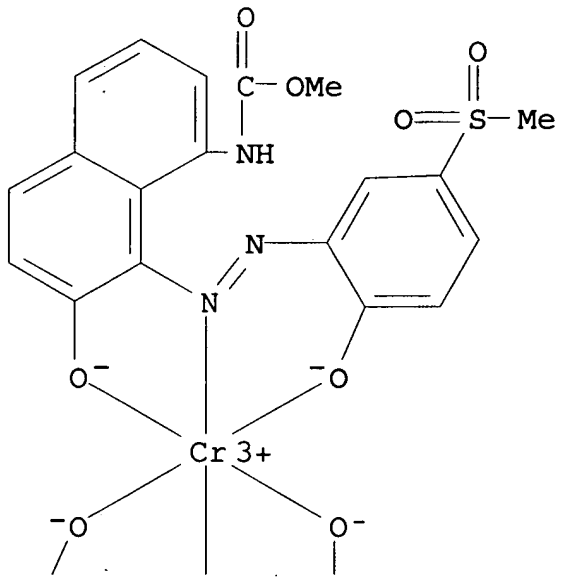
IT **71839-85-5 94233-13-3**
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(dyeing with mixts. contg., of polyamide fibers)

RN 71839-85-5 HCAPLUS

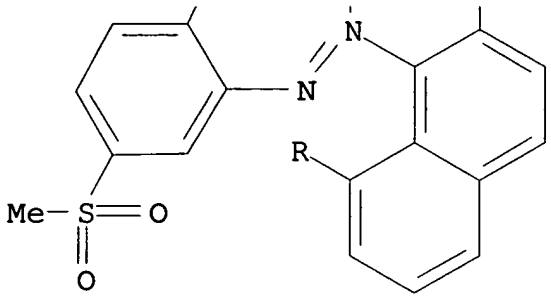
CN Chromate(1-), bis[methyl [7-(hydroxy-κO)-8-[[2-(hydroxy-κO)-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo-κN1]-1-

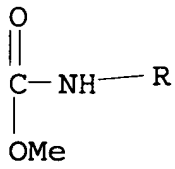
naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, sodium (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A

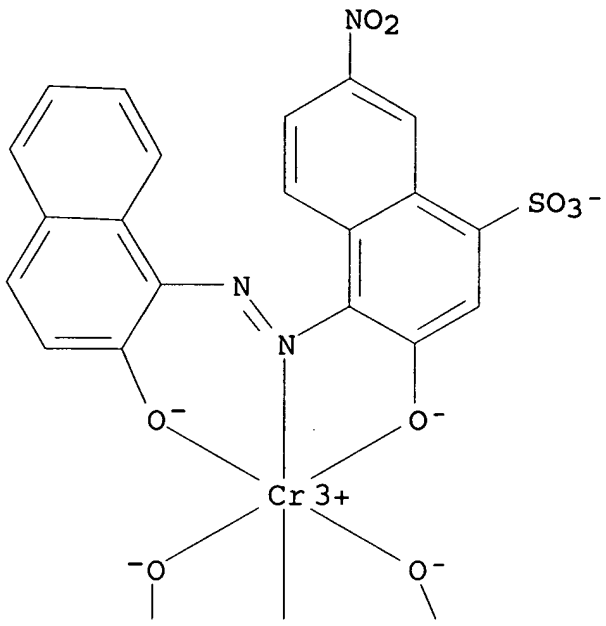




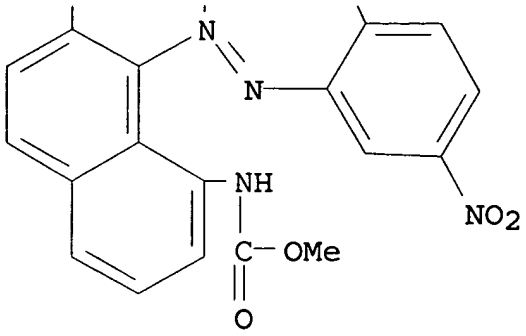
● Na^+

RN 94233-13-3 HCAPLUS
CN Chromate(2-), [3-hydroxy-4-[(2-hydroxy-1-naphthalenyl)azo]-7-nitro-1-naphthalenesulfonato(3-)][methyl [7-hydroxy-8-[(2-hydroxy-5-nitrophenyl)azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, disodium (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



●2 Na^+

IC ICM D06P003-24
ICS D06P001-607
CC 40-6 (Textiles)
IT 25305-63-9 25305-85-5 41741-86-0 51147-75-2 52333-29-6
52587-68-5 56819-40-0 57693-14-8 67109-27-7 68541-71-9
70209-87-9 70236-49-6 70236-55-4 70236-57-6 70236-59-8
70236-60-1 70247-76-6 **71839-85-5** 72017-66-4
72403-66-8 73612-41-6 83833-37-8 84045-68-1 84145-95-9
93804-38-7 94159-06-5 **94233-13-3** 98420-19-0
98420-20-3 98420-21-4 98447-65-5 98447-66-6 98447-67-7
98447-68-8 98447-69-9 98447-70-2
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(dyeing with mixts. contg., of polyamide fibers)

L11 ANSWER 21 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:631888 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:231888
TITLE: Dyeing and printing of polyamide fibers
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba-Geigy A.-G., Switz.
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 44 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 59140264	A2	19840811	JP 1984-3692	19840113
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EP 124679	A1	19841114	EP 1984-100196	19840110
			<--	
EP 124679	B1	19871111		
R: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				
DK 8400135	A	19840714	DK 1984-135	19840112
			<--	
AU 8423241	A1	19840719	AU 1984-23241	19840112
			<--	
AU 572487	B2	19880512		
ZA 8400241	A	19840829	ZA 1984-241	19840112
			<--	
US 4553976	A	19851119	US 1984-570255	19840112
			<--	
CA 1229205	A1	19871117	CA 1984-445209	19840112
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CH 1983-176 A	19830113
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			US 1983-470493 A2	19830228
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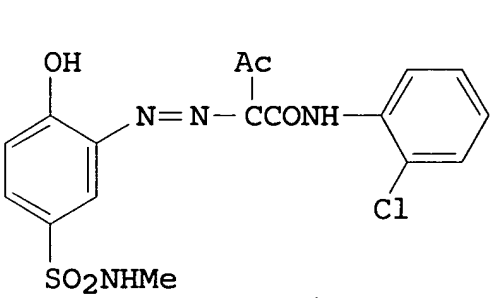
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 101:231888
GI



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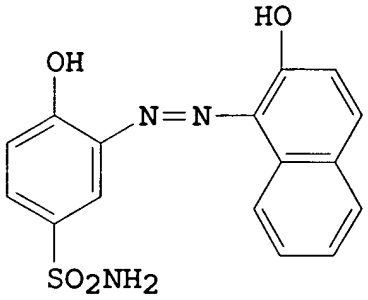


II

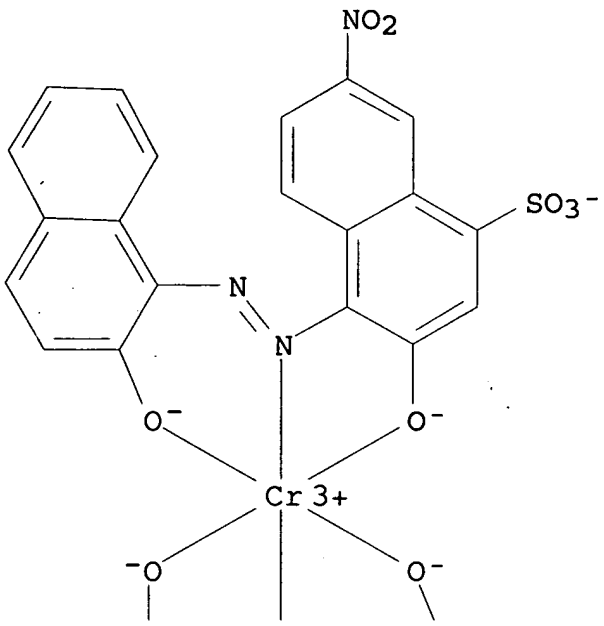
AB Metalized azo dye and anthraquinone dye mixts. requiring very short steaming time for fixation on polyamide fibers are disclosed. Thus, a mixed 1:2 metal complex dye was formed by treating 1:1 Cr complex of 1,6,2,4-H2N(O2N)(HO)C10H4SO3H → 2-C10H7OH with 2,5-H2N(O2N)C6H3OH → 2-C10H7OH, 2,4-H2N(O2N)C6H3OH → 2,8-HOC10H6NHCO2Me, and 2,4,6-H2N(O2N)2C6H2OH → 2-C10H7OH. A nylon carpet was printed with a paste contg. 1:2 Co-I complex [93293-58-4] 0.5, 1:2 Co-II complex [50525-57-0] 1, and the above dye mixt. 0.1 part and steamed at 101° for 2 min to obtain a fast bordeaux print with distinct borders.

IT **93293-65-3**
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(dye mixts. contg., for printing of polyamide fabrics and carpets, with short fixation time)

RN 93293-65-3 HCAPLUS

CN Chromate(2-), [3-hydroxy-4-[(2-hydroxy-1-naphthalenyl)azo]-7-nitro-1-naphthalenesulfonato(3-)][methyl [7-hydroxy-8-[(2-hydroxy-5-nitrophenyl)azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, dihydrogen (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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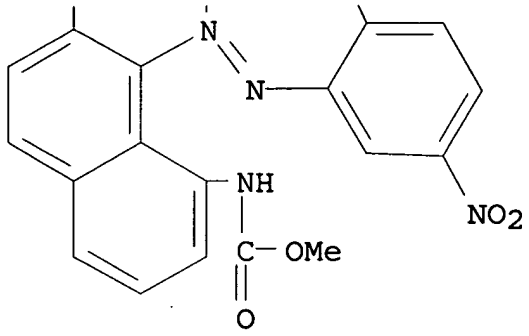

●2 H^+

IC C09B045-00; D06P003-24
CC 40-6 (Textiles)
IT 13011-62-6 30112-70-0 50497-83-1 50525-57-0 52256-36-7
52256-37-8 52953-40-9 55963-70-7 68834-02-6 69721-06-8
70703-37-6 70776-97-5 71566-34-2 72797-03-6 72797-08-1
72987-10-1 73018-85-6 82980-51-6 91277-58-6 93267-48-2
93267-49-3 93267-50-6 93267-51-7 93267-52-8 93267-53-9
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93267-60-8 93267-61-9 93293-55-1 93293-56-2 93293-57-3
93293-65-3 93293-66-4 93293-67-5 93338-23-9
93471-42-2 93471-43-3
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(dye mixts. contg., for printing of polyamide fabrics and carpets, with short fixation time)

L11 ANSWER 22 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:613017 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:213017
TITLE: The study on the solubility of dyes for leather craft. II. Fading of metal-containing acid dyes
AUTHOR(S): Ikeda, Setsuko
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sagami Women's Univ., Sagami, Japan
SOURCE: Sagami Joshi Daigaku Kiyo (**1983**), 47, 163-73
CODEN: SJDKA2; ISSN: 0286-6250
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese

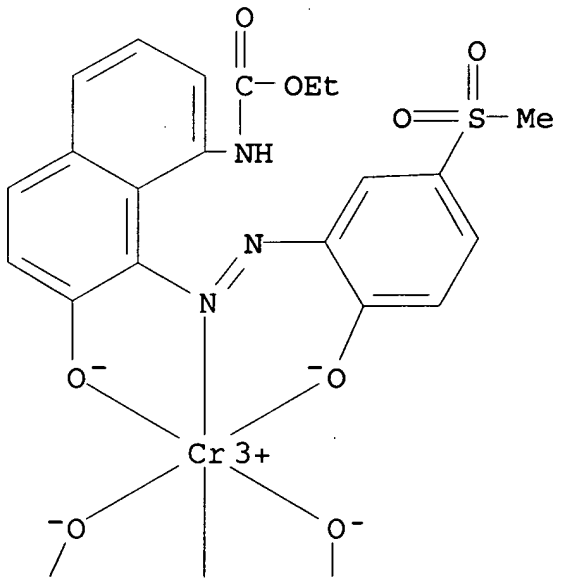
AB Leather samples (tanned cowhide, white leather, Kaburon) dyed with 14 title dyes (yellow, orange, red, violet, green, brown blue, green, black) were subjected to indoor (with an without air conditioning) and outdoor exposure tests for 35 days with color difference measurements and visual observations for fading. Light colored samples were more susceptible to fading, and fading was most severe in outdoor tests. Fading was also dependent on the type of substrate in the order of cowhide > white leather > kaburon. Dyes with higher soly. faded less, except that blue dyes with high soly. faded significantly.

IT **12218-94-9**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(fading of, in leathers)

RN 12218-94-9 HCAPLUS

CN Chromate(1-), bis[ethyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen, (OC-6-11)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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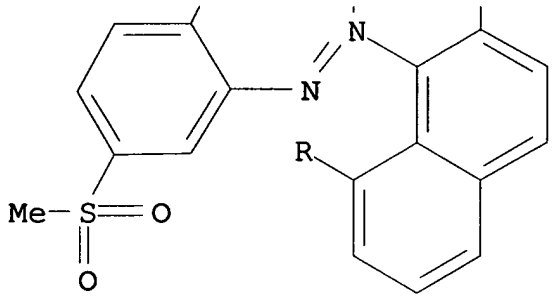
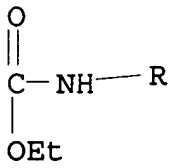




● H^+

CC 45-2 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes)
Section cross-reference(s): 41

IT 5601-29-6 12216-97-6 **12218-94-9** 12218-96-1
12219-88-4 12234-73-0 12238-96-9 12777-30-9 61723-98-6
61724-28-5 61724-36-5 61724-42-3 61724-47-8 93196-24-8
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(fading of, in leathers)

L11 ANSWER 23 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:597459 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:197459
TITLE: Removal of dyes used in the textile industry from solutions by adsorption on natural aluminosilicates
AUTHOR(S): Dosen-Sver, Dubravka; Parac-Osterman, Djurdja; Fiser-Jakic, Lelja
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tehnol. Fak., Sveucil. Zagrebu, Zagreb, Yugoslavia

SOURCE: Hemijska Industrija (**1984**), 38(6), 179-83
CODEN: HMIDA8; ISSN: 0367-598X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Serbo-Croatian

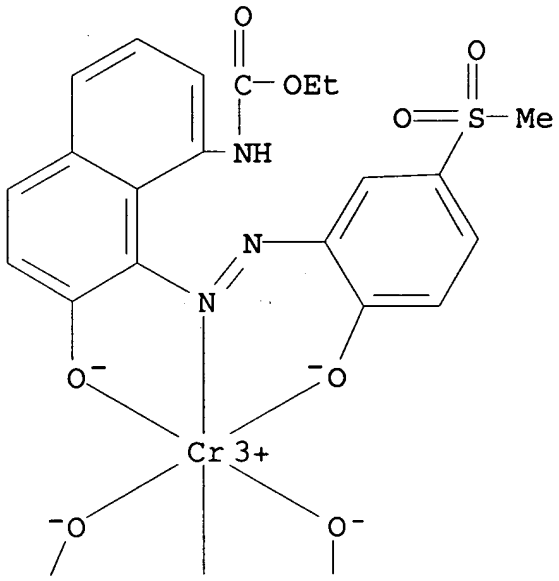
AB Aluminosilicates with a high content of montmorillonite [1318-93-0] and aluminosilicates with a high content of amorphous SiO2 were effective in the removal of water-sol. dyes (used in the textile industry) of the acidic, basic, and metal complex types; the montmorillonite-contg. aluminosilicates showed stronger bonding with the dyes. Wastewater treatment and dye recovery were discussed.

IT **12218-94-9**
RL: REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process)
(removal of, from textile dyeing wastewater by adsorption by aluminosilicates)

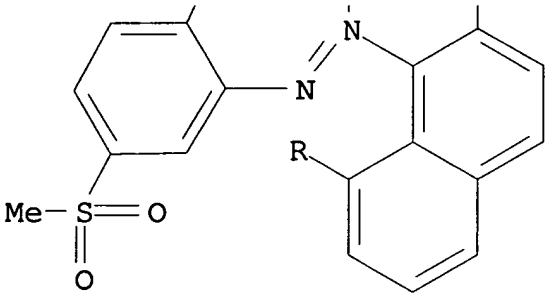
RN 12218-94-9 HCAPLUS

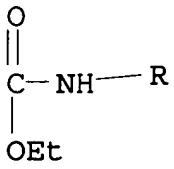
CN Chromate(1-), bis[ethyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen, (OC-6-11)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A





CC 60-3 (Waste Treatment and Disposal)
Section cross-reference(s): 40, 41
IT 1658-56-6 **12218-94-9** 42373-04-6
RL: REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process)
(removal of, from textile dyeing wastewater by adsorption by aluminosilicates)

L11 ANSWER 24 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:553629 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:153629
TITLE: Inks for ink-jet printing
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

JP 59093768	A2	19840530	JP 1982-203954	198211 19

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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1982-203954 198211 19

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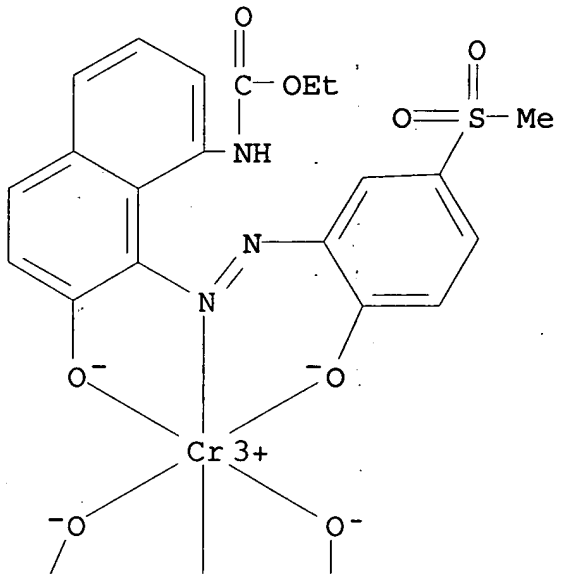
AB Water-sol. dyes contained in a recording agent are C.I. Food Black 2 (I) [2118-39-0] and ≥1 selected from C.I. Acid Black 24, 26, 52:1, 58, 60, 112, 139, 140, 172, 184, and C.I. Direct Black 118 [12217-54-8]. The black recording solns. have good soly., stability, lightfastness, and prevent clogging of the orifice, and hence they are esp. useful in ink-jet printing. Thus, a recording soln. contg. I 2.5, C.I. Acid Black 52:1 [86543-84-2] 0.5, diethylene glycol 30, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone 15, and water 52 parts was discharged through an orifice. No clogging was obsd. in continuous or intermittent discharging and the printings had excellent lightfastness.

IT **12218-94-9**
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(jet-printing inks contg., with improved storage stability and nozzle clogging resistance)

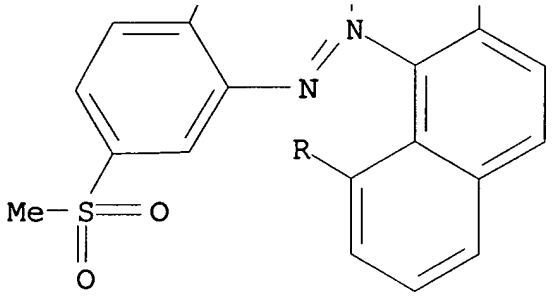
RN 12218-94-9 HCAPLUS

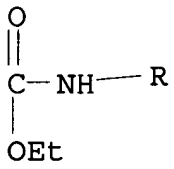
CN Chromate(1-), bis[ethyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen, (OC-6-11)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A





IC C09D011-00; C09D011-16
CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
IT 2118-39-0 3071-73-6 6262-07-3 12217-54-8 **12218-94-9**
12218-95-0 12219-04-4 12238-50-5 57693-14-8 61723-89-5
71872-17-8 86543-84-2
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(jet-printing inks contg., with improved storage stability and nozzle clogging resistance)

L11 ANSWER 25 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:122760 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:122760
TITLE: 1:2 Chromium and cobalt complex dyes
INVENTOR(S): Beffa, Fabio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba-Geigy Corp. , USA
SOURCE: U.S., 3 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4427585	A	19840124	US 1981-287020	19810727

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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1981-287020 19810727

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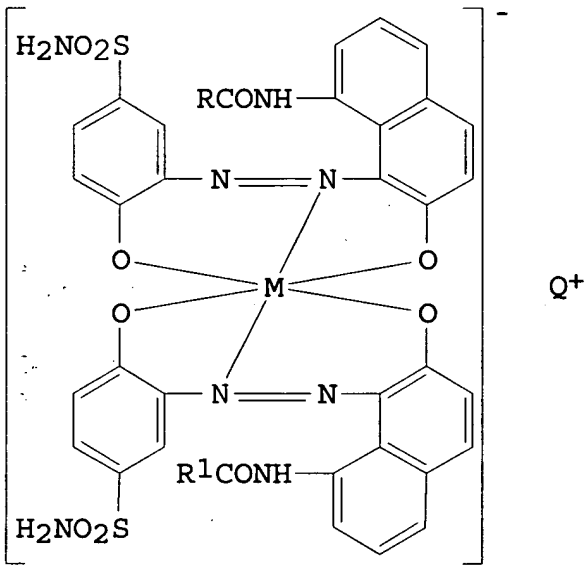
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 100:122760

GI



I

AB Unsym. I (R = OMe, R1 = Me; M = Cr, Co; Q+ = Na+, ammonium, triethanolamine cation) and their mixts. with sym. I (R = R1 = OMe) and I (R = R1 = Me) (M and Q+ as defined above) are prepd. These dyes are of particular advantage when used in padding liquors or printing pastes, as no problems due to gelling occur. Unsym. I are prepd. via the 1:1 metal complex, and the mixts. are prepd. by

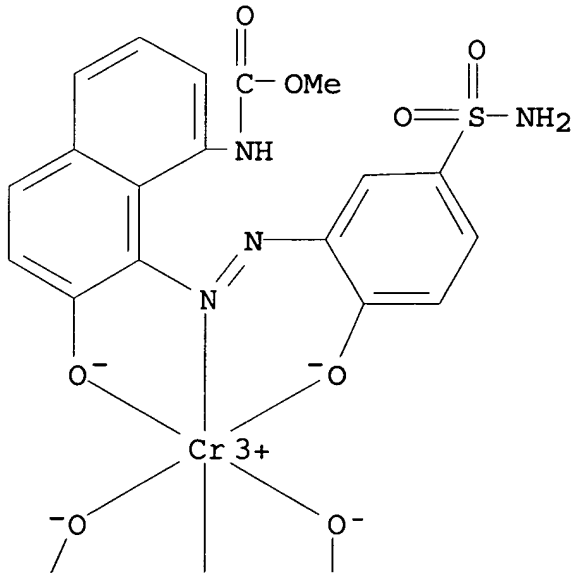
metalizing a mixt. of the 2 ligands. A typical dye, I (R = Me, R1 = OMe, M = Cr, Q+ = Na) [**81642-71-9**], produced fast gray shades on wool.

IT **69943-64-2 89183-71-1**
RL: USES (Uses)
(dye mixts. contg., gelling-resistant, for padding liquors and printing pastes for wool)

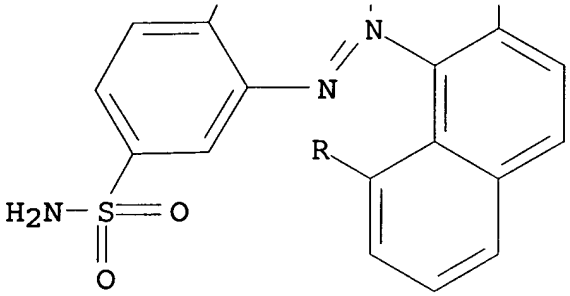
RN 69943-64-2 HCAPLUS

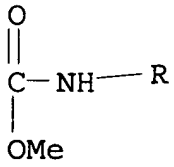
CN Chromate(1-), bis[methyl [8-[[5-(aminosulfonyl)-2-(hydroxy-κO)phenyl]azo-κN1]-7-(hydroxy-κO)-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, sodium (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A

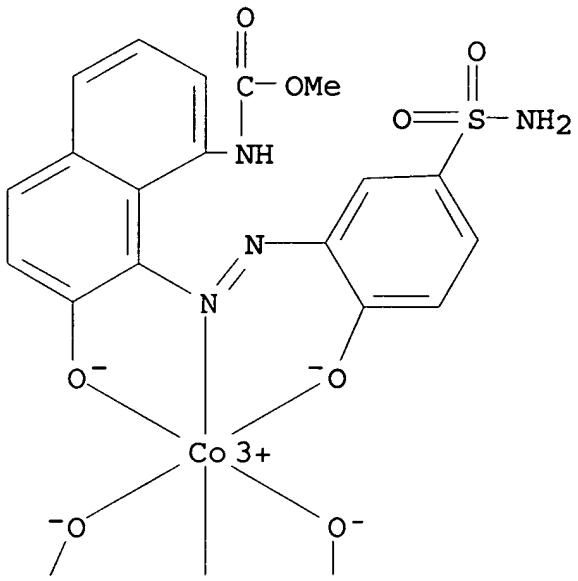




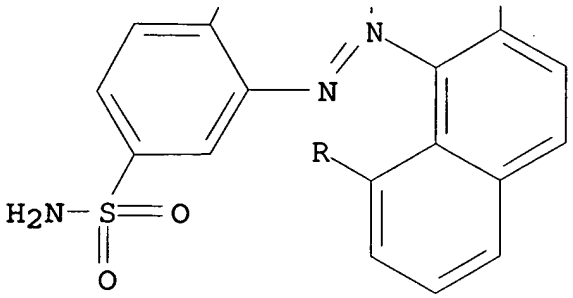
● Na^+

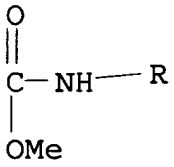
RN 89183-71-1 HCAPLUS
CN Cobaltate(1-), bis[methyl [8-[[5-(aminosulfonyl)-2-hydroxyphenyl]azo]-7-hydroxy-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, sodium (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A





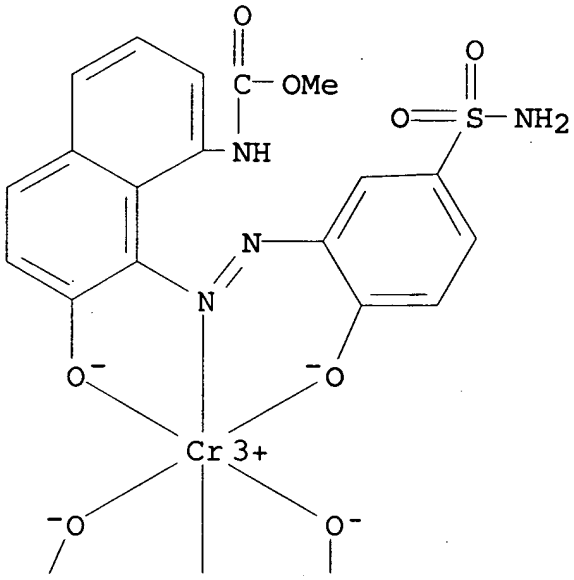
● Na^+

IT **81642-71-9 81642-72-0**
RL: USES (Uses)
(dye, gelling-resistant, for padding liquors and printing pastes for wool and polyamide fibers)

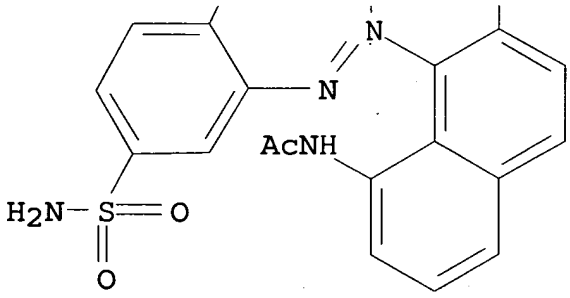
RN 81642-71-9 HCAPLUS

CN Chromate(1-), [N-[8-[[5-(aminosulfonyl)-2-hydroxyphenyl]azo]-7-hydroxy-1-naphthalenyl]acetamidato(2-)][methyl [8-[[5-(aminosulfonyl)-2-hydroxyphenyl]azo]-7-hydroxy-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, sodium (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



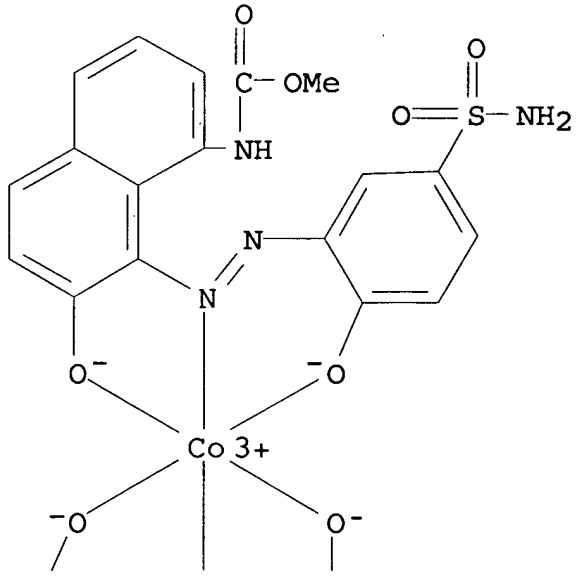
PAGE 2-A



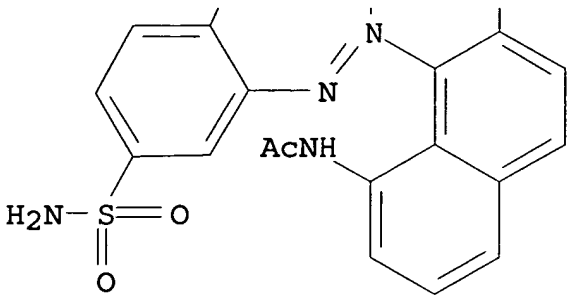
● Na+

RN 81642-72-0 HCAPLUS
CN Cobaltate(1-), [N-[8-[[5-(aminosulfonyl)-2-hydroxyphenyl]azo]-7-hydroxy-1-naphthalenyl]acetamidato(2-)][methyl [8-[[5-(aminosulfonyl)-2-hydroxyphenyl]azo]-7-hydroxy-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, sodium (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



● Na^+

IC C07C107-108; C09B045-14
INCL 260151000
CC 41-3 (Dyes, Organic Pigments, Fluorescent Brighteners, and Photographic Sensitizers)
Section cross-reference(s): 40
IT 24305-97-3 68966-95-0 **69943-64-2 89183-71-1**
RL: USES (Uses)
(dye mixts. contg., gelling-resistant, for padding liquors and printing pastes for wool)
IT **81642-71-9 81642-72-0**
RL: USES (Uses)
(dye, gelling-resistant, for padding liquors and printing pastes for wool and polyamide fibers)

L11 ANSWER 26 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:440311 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97:40311
TITLE: Cobalt-containing azo dyes
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Taoka Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

JP 57053565	A2	19820330	JP 1980-129556	198009 16
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JP 62015099	B4	19870406		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1980-129556 198009 16

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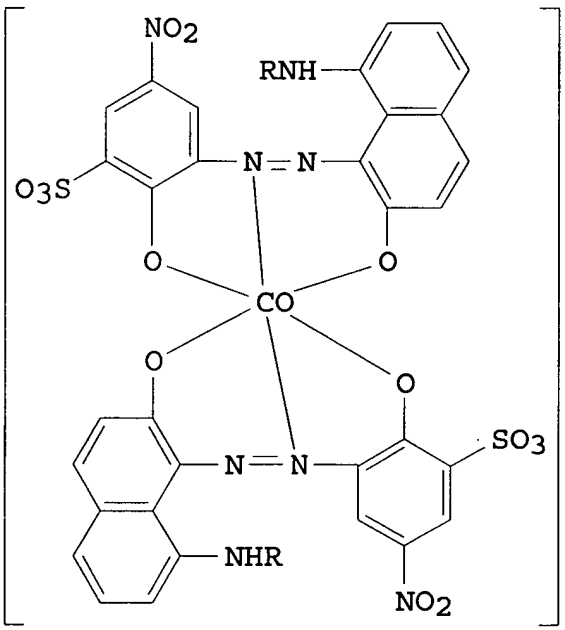


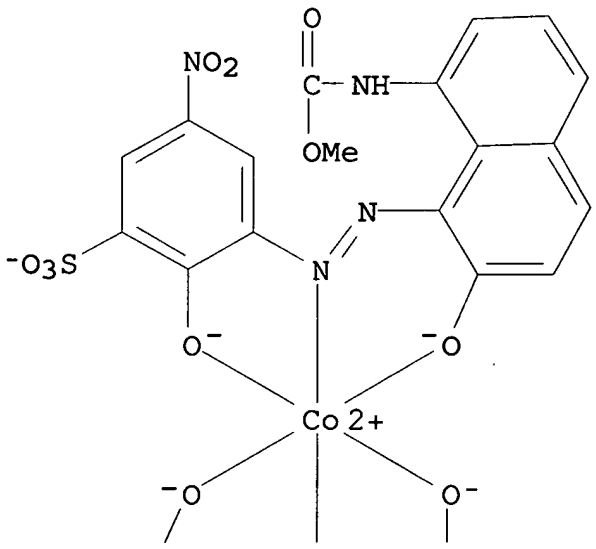
I

AB The title dyes I (R = Ac, CO2Et, CO2Me; M = Na, K, NH4) were prepd. and used for dyeing nylon fibers in black shades. For example, 2,3,5-HO(H2N)(O2N)C6H2SO3H→7,1-HOC10H6NHCO2Me was complexed with Na Co tartrate in aq. NaOH to give I (R = CO2Me; M = Na) [**82389-71-7**].

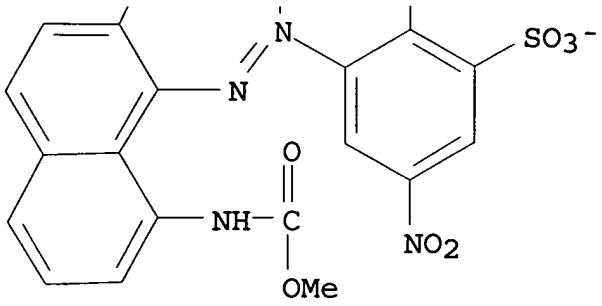
IT **82389-71-7**
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)
(dyes, for polyamide fibers, manuf. of)

RN 82389-71-7 HCAPLUS
CN Cobaltate(4-), bis[2-hydroxy-3-[[2-hydroxy-8-[(methoxycarbonyl)amino]-1-naphthalenyl]azo]-5-nitrobenzenesulfonato(3-)]-, tetrasodium (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



●4 Na^+

IC C09B045-30; D06P001-18
CC 41-3 (Dyes, Fluorescent Brighteners, and Photographic Sensitizers)
IT 82389-70-6 **82389-71-7**
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)
(dyes, for polyamide fibers, manuf. of)

L11 ANSWER 27 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:182752 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96:182752
TITLE: 1:2-Chromium and cobalt complex dyes
INVENTOR(S): Beffa, Fabio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba-Geigy A.-G. , Switz.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 22 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 45276	A2	19820203	EP 1981-810278	19810710
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EP 45276	A3	19820217		
EP 45276	B1	19830622		

R: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT

CA 1169052 A1 19840612 CA 1981-381720
198107
14
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BR 8104525 A 19820330 BR 1981-4525
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ES 503976 A1 19820416 ES 1981-503976
198107
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JP 57049662 A2 19820323 JP 1981-110111
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JP 59012695 B4 19840324
JP 59172552 A2 19840929 JP 1983-118351
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JP 60052175 B4 19851118

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CH 1980-5456 A
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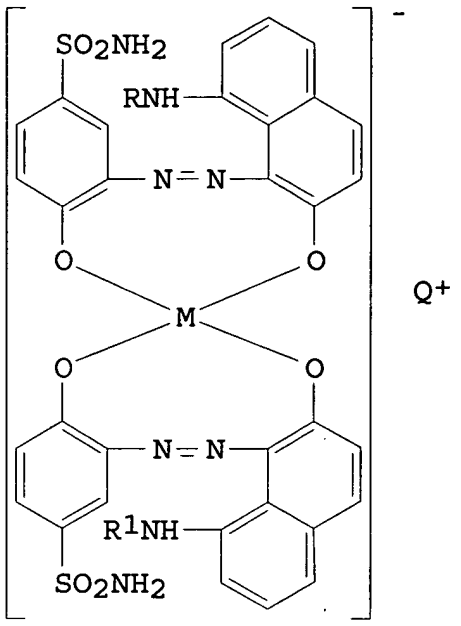


I

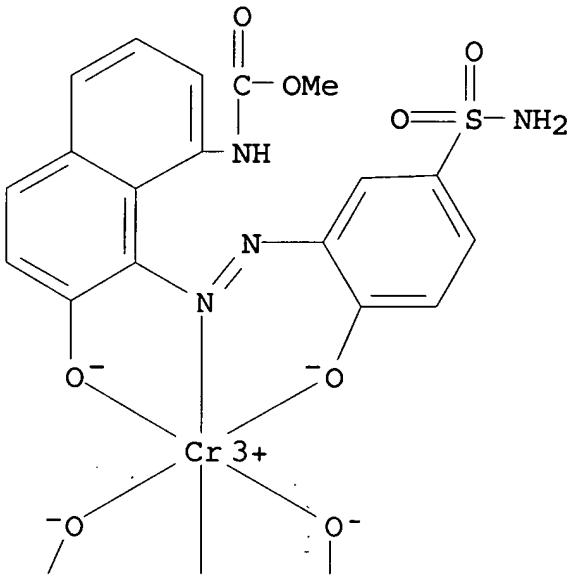
AB Unsym. 1:2 metal complexes (I; R = CO2Me, R1 = Ac; M = Co, Cr; Q+ = cation) and their mixts. with sym. metal complexes I (R = R1 = CO2Me) and I (R = R1 = Ac) were prepd. by several conventional methods and used to dye and print wool and polyamide fibers in fast gray shades.

IT **81642-71-9 81642-72-0**
RL: USES (Uses)
(dye, for wool and polyamide fibers, prepn. of)

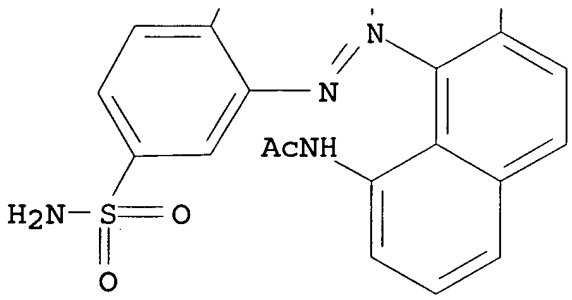
RN 81642-71-9 HCAPLUS

CN Chromate(1-), [N-[8-[[5-(aminosulfonyl)-2-hydroxyphenyl]azo]-7-hydroxy-1-naphthalenyl]acetamidato(2-)][methyl [8-[[5-(aminosulfonyl)-2-hydroxyphenyl]azo]-7-hydroxy-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, sodium (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



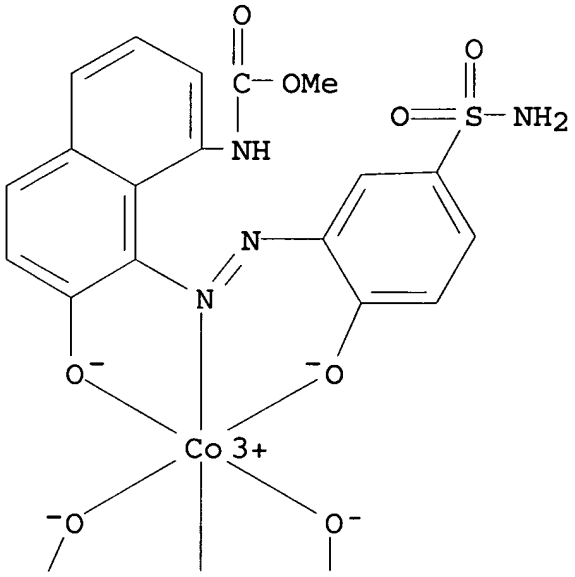
PAGE 2-A



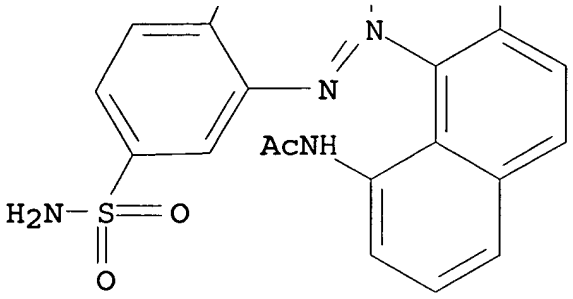
● Na+

RN 81642-72-0 HCAPLUS
CN Cobaltate(1-), [N-[8-[[5-(aminosulfonyl)-2-hydroxyphenyl]azo]-7-hydroxy-1-naphthalenyl]acetamidato(2-)][methyl [8-[[5-(aminosulfonyl)-2-hydroxyphenyl]azo]-7-hydroxy-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, sodium (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



● Na^+

IC C09B045-14
ICA D06P001-10; D06P003-04
CC 41-3 (Dyes, Fluorescent Brighteners, and Photographic Sensitizers)
IT 4398-73-6D, cobalt complexes **81642-71-9 81642-72-0**
RL: USES (Uses)
(dye, for wool and polyamide fibers, prepn. of)

L11 ANSWER 28 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:123093 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:123093
TITLE: Cobalt- and chromium-1 to 2-complex dyes
INVENTOR(S): Schaffner, Ernst
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 11 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2918634	A1	19801120	DE 1979-2918634	197905 09
EP 19152	A1	19801126	EP 1980-102366	

19800502 <--
EP 19152 B1 19810916
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE
JP 55151061 A2 19801125 JP 1980-59549
19800507 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1979-2918634 A
19790509 <--

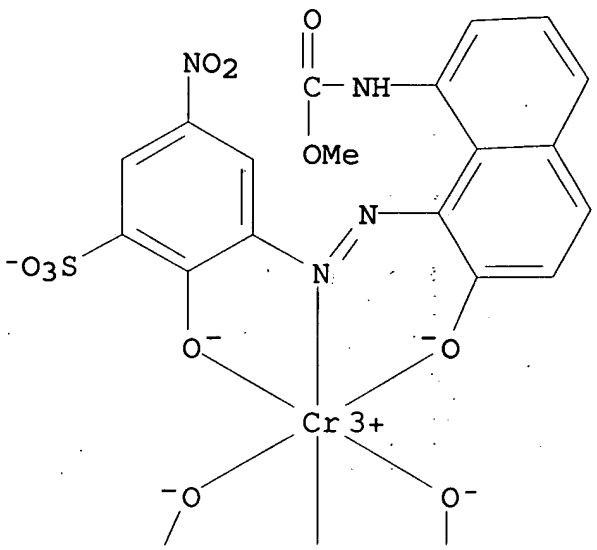
AB Co and Cr 1:2 azo dyes are manufd. without any intermediate isolation by diazotizing, coupling, and metalizing in an aq. HOZnR solvent (where R = C1-4 alkyl; Z = CH2CH2O, CHMeCH2O, CH2CHMeO; and n = 1-3) with the concn. of metal complex salt 10-30, solvent 10-20, H2O 30-60, and salts from the reaction 2-20%. Thus, 1-amino-2-hydroxy-5-chloro-3-benzenesulfonic acid [88-23-3] 111.8, was diazotized in a mixt. of H2O 320, butyldiglycol [112-34-5] 180, and HOAc 30 parts with an aq. NaNO2 soln., 89 parts acetoacetanilide [102-01-2] added, the pH adjusted, and after completion of coupling, a Co(OH)2 paste was added, the mixt. heated, and the aq. phase removed to give a 1:2 Co complex [76762-32-8] which dyed wool and polyamide fibers a fast yellow shade.

IT **65229-15-4 76762-31-7**
RL: USES (Uses)
(dye, for polyamide fibers and wool, manuf. of, without intermediate isolation)

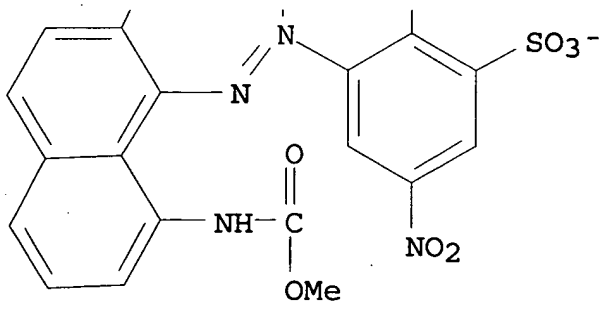
RN 65229-15-4 HCAPLUS

CN Chromate(3-), bis[2-hydroxy-3-[[2-hydroxy-8-[(methoxycarbonyl)amino]-1-naphthalenyl]azo]-5-nitrobenzenesulfonato(3-)]-, trihydrogen (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



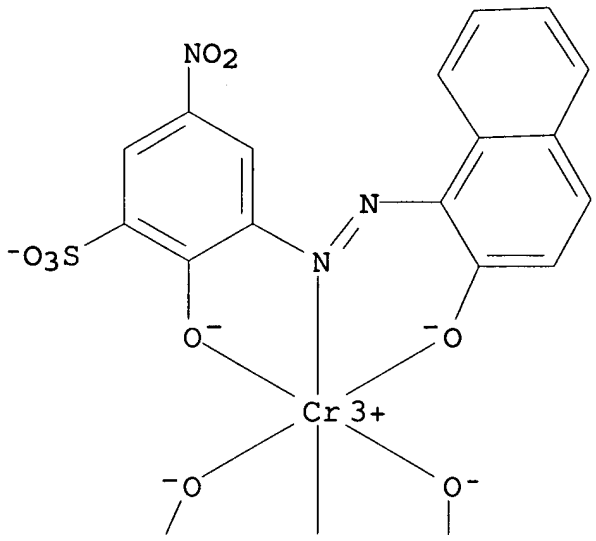
PAGE 2-A



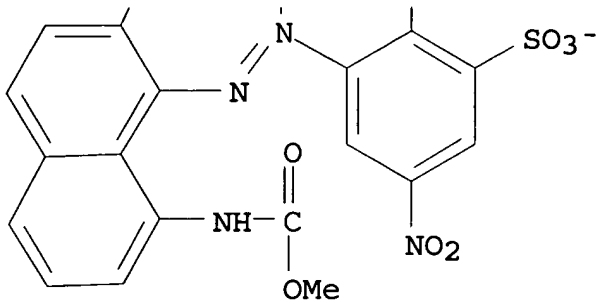
●3 H+

RN 76762-31-7 HCAPLUS
CN Chromate(3-), [2-hydroxy-3-[[2-hydroxy-8-[(methoxycarbonyl)amino]-1-naphthalenyl]azo]-5-nitrobenzenesulfonato(3-)][2-hydroxy-3-[(2-hydroxy-1-naphthalenyl)azo]-5-nitrobenzenesulfonato(3-)]-, trihydrogen (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



●3 H^+

IC C09B045-06; C09B045-10
CC 40-4 (Dyes, Fluorescent Whitening Agents, and Photosensitizers)
IT 33270-70-1 52256-37-8 65229-12-1 **65229-15-4**
72928-81-5 73231-27-3 **76762-31-7** 76762-32-8
76762-33-9 76762-34-0
RL: USES (Uses)
(dye, for polyamide fibers and wool, manuf. of, without intermediate isolation)

L11 ANSWER 29 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:104768 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:104768
TITLE: A study of dyestuff aggregation
AUTHOR(S): Datyner, A.; Pailthorpe, M. T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. New South Wales, Sydney, Australia
SOURCE: Quinquenn. Int. Wool Text. Res. Conf., [Pap.], 6th (**1980**), fiche 10/G/5, 11 frames. CSIR: Pretoria, S. Afr.
CODEN: 44SUAS
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
AB The aggregation of 8 anionic dyes was detd. by a diffusion method at 55° and by light scattering at 55, 75, and 95°. Some of these dyes were highly aggregated in 0.03 M aq. NaCl, even at 95°, and these dyes were difficult to apply uniformly to wool. Aggregation was not the only cause of poor leveling; the copper phthalocyaninetetrasulfonate dye was not highly aggregated but was difficult to level. The effect of dye structure on dyeing

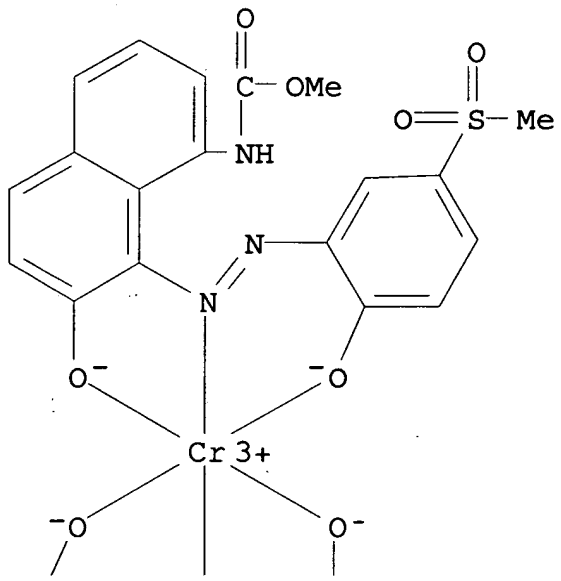
properties was discussed.

IT **71598-34-0**
RL: USES (Uses)
(aggregation of, in soln., dyeing levelness on wool in relation to)

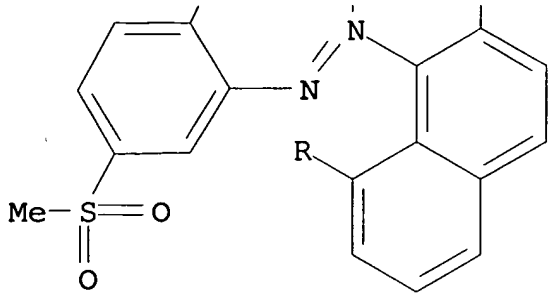
RN 71598-34-0 HCAPLUS

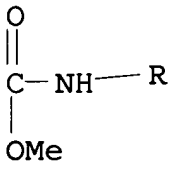
CN Chromate(1-), bis[methyl [7-(hydroxy-κO)-8-[[2-(hydroxy-κO)-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo-κN1]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A





● H^+

CC 39-7 (Textiles)
IT 1324-53-4 4403-90-1 6408-57-7 6408-80-6 14285-63-3
56141-59-4 **71598-34-0** 76502-48-2
RL: USES (Uses)
(aggregation of, in soln., dyeing levelness on wool in relation to)

L11 ANSWER 30 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:587654 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93:187654
TITLE: Effect of graft components on the dyeing properties of polyamide fibers
AUTHOR(S): Flath, Hans Joachim; Feldt, Dieter; Morgenstern, Joachim; Paessler, Helmar
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sekt. Chem., Tech. Univ. Dresden, Dresden, Ger. Dem. Rep.
SOURCE: Textiltechnik (Leipzig) (**1980**), 30(7), 444-6
CODEN: TEXTC5; ISSN: 0323-3804
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: German

AB Although the no. of titrimetrically obtainable amino end groups decreased as the degree of grafting increased, the take-up of dyes by acrylamide-grafted nylon 6 fibers increased because of structural relaxation. The rate of dyeing increased as the degree of grafting increased. When dyeing with the 1:1 metal complex dye C. I. Acid Blue 158 [6370-08-7], the amide groups appear to participate as ligands in the dye bonding, as could be deduced from the redn. of the rate of diffusion, the increase in the satn. value with a smaller increase of the leveling capacity, and a deterioration of the wetfastness with an increase in the degree of grafting. The wetfastness of dyeings produced with the acid dye C. I. Acid Blue 40 [6424-85-7] decreased with an increase in the degree of grafting and could only be improved by after treatment with synthetic products. Hot-water prefixation produced a compact structure of the graft component and made possible an intensive dye-fiber reciprocal effect. The leveling capacity of the dyes tested increased in the order: 1:2 metal complexes ≤ direct < 1:1 metal complex < acid dye.

IT **12218-94-9**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(affinity of, for acrylamide-grafted nylon 6 fibers, degree of grafting effect on)

RN 12218-94-9 HCAPLUS

CN Chromate(1-), bis[ethyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen, (OC-6-11)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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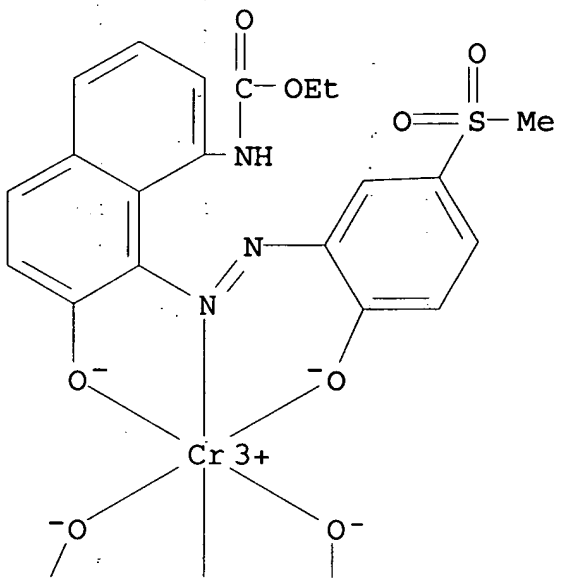
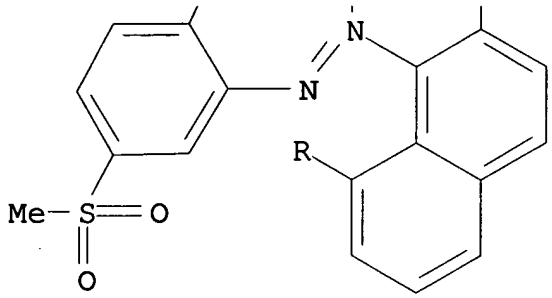
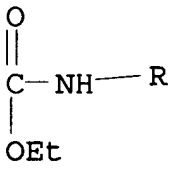


PAGE 2-A





CC 39-7 (Textiles)
IT 4399-55-7 6370-08-7 6424-85-7 **12218-94-9**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(affinity of, for acrylamide-grafted nylon 6 fibers, degree of grafting effect on)

L11 ANSWER 31 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:551633 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93:151633
TITLE: A study of dye aggregation. II. The influence of temperature on the aggregation of some anionic dyes
AUTHOR(S): Datyner, A.; Pailthorpe, M. T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Text. Technol., Univ. New South Wales, Kensington, 2033, Australia
SOURCE: Journal of Colloid and Interface Science (**1980**), 76(2), 557-62
CODEN: JCISA5; ISSN: 0021-9797
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

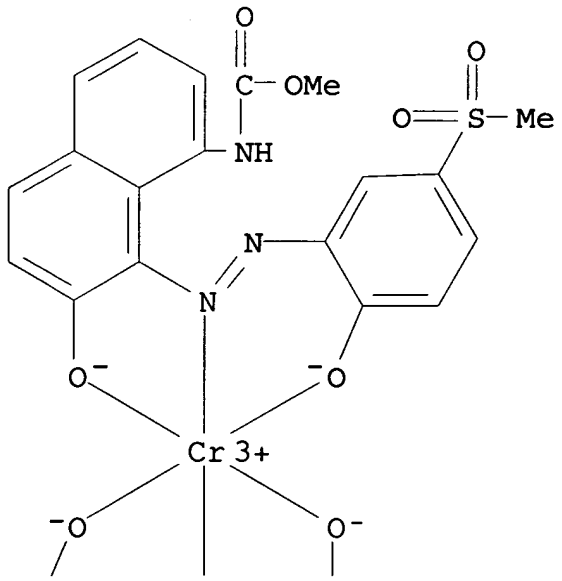
AB The aggregation of 8 anionic azo, anthraquinone, and phthalocyanine dyes was studied by a diffusion method at 55° and by light scattering at 55, 75, and 95°. Some of the dyes were highly aggregated in 0.03M aq. NaCl, even at 95°, and these dyes are difficult to apply uniformly to wool. Aggregation, however, need not be the cause of poor leveling, since the copper phthalocyaninetetrasulfonate dye studied was not highly aggregated but is difficult to level. The aggregation of the 8 dyes was related to dye structure.

IT **71598-34-0**
RL: USES (Uses)
(aggregation of, in aq. soln., temp. effect on)

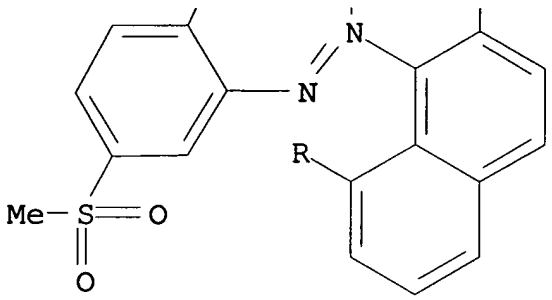
RN 71598-34-0 HCAPLUS

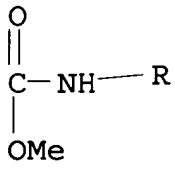
CN Chromate(1-), bis[methyl [7-(hydroxy-κO)-8-[[2-(hydroxy-κO)-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo-κN1]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A





● H^+

CC 40-1 (Dyes, Fluorescent Whitening Agents, and Photosensitizers)
IT 1324-53-4 4403-90-1 6408-57-7 6408-80-6 14285-63-3
52584-47-1 56141-59-4 **71598-34-0**
RL: USES (Uses)
(aggregation of, in aq. soln., temp. effect on)

L11 ANSWER 32 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:73287 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90:73287
TITLE: Solid dye or fluorescent whitener adduct
INVENTOR(S): Agarwal, Suresh C.; Somlo, Tibor
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba-Geigy A.-G., Switz.
SOURCE: Patentschrift (Switz.), 7 pp.
CODEN: SWXXAS
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CH 606359	A	19781031	CH 1974-9195	19740704
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DE 2529567	A1	19760122	DE 1975-2529567	19750702
			<--	
FR 2277129	A1	19760130	FR 1975-20772	19750702
			<--	
DD 119603	C	19760505	DD 1975-187047	19750702
			<--	
BE 830954	A1	19760105	BE 1975-157937	19750703
			<--	
ES 439108	A1	19770301	ES 1975-439108	19750703
			<--	
GB 1516201	A	19780628	GB 1975-28098	19750703
			<--	
SU 668617	D	19790615	SU 1975-2150558	19750703
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JP 51030824	A2	19760316	JP 1975-82005	19750704
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BR 7504219	A	19760706	BR 1975-5400	19750704
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CH 1974-9195 A	19740704

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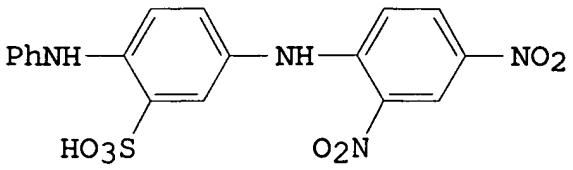

I

AB Dyes or fluorescent whiteners contg. at least on H atom capable of forming a H bridge are mixed with aprotic polar compds., e.g. amides or ureas, and heated to form solid adducts which are dustfree and readily sol. in H2O. Thus, heating 0.1 mol I with 0.1 mol (Me2N)3PO for 8 min at 200° gave the 1:1 adduct (II) [58764-29-7] in nearly quant. yield. II was dustfree and had a cold water soly. of 30 g/L at 20°, compared to 10 g/L at 20° for I alone; II also dissolved more rapidly in H2O than did I. Adducts of stilbene fluorescent whiteners and azo, metalized azo, and anthraquinone dyes with ureas, phosphate esters, and amides were also prepd.

IT **69074-20-0P**
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of, dustfree and water-sol.)

RN 69074-20-0 HCAPLUS

CN Chromate(3-), bis[4-hydroxy-3-[[2-hydroxy-8-[(methoxycarbonyl)amino]-1-naphthalenyl]azo]benzenesulfonato(3-)]-, sodium dihydrogen, compd. with hexamethylphosphoric triamide (1:2) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 69074-19-7
CMF C36 H24 Cr N6 O14 S2 . 2 H . Na
CCI CCS

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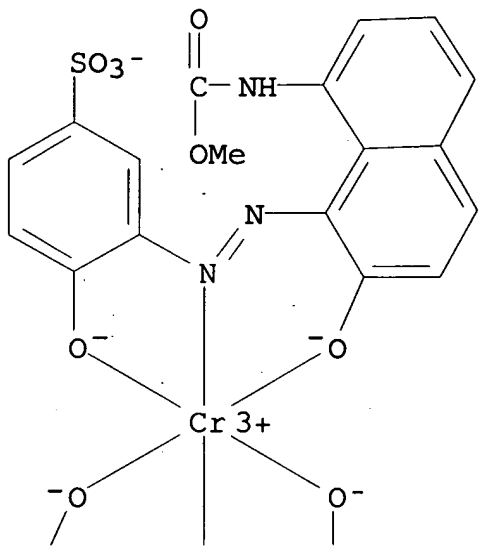
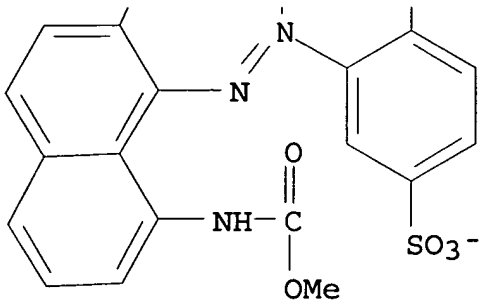


PAGE 2-A

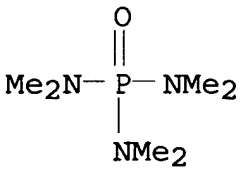


● 2 H^+

● Na^+

CM 2

CRN 680-31-9
CMF C6 H18 N3 O P



IC C09B069-00
CC 40-1 (Dyes, Fluorescent Whitening Agents, and Photosensitizers)
IT 58764-29-7P 58764-30-0P 58764-31-1P 58764-32-2P 58764-33-3P
58764-35-5P 58764-36-6P 58764-37-7P 58764-39-9P 58764-40-2P
58764-41-3P 58764-42-4P 58764-43-5P 68923-43-3P
69074-20-0P 69182-48-5P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of, dustfree and water-sol.)

L11 ANSWER 33 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:192741 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88:192741
TITLE: Concentrated solutions of sulfonic acid group-free 1:2 chromium complex dyes
INVENTOR(S): Kaufmann, Otto
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 8 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

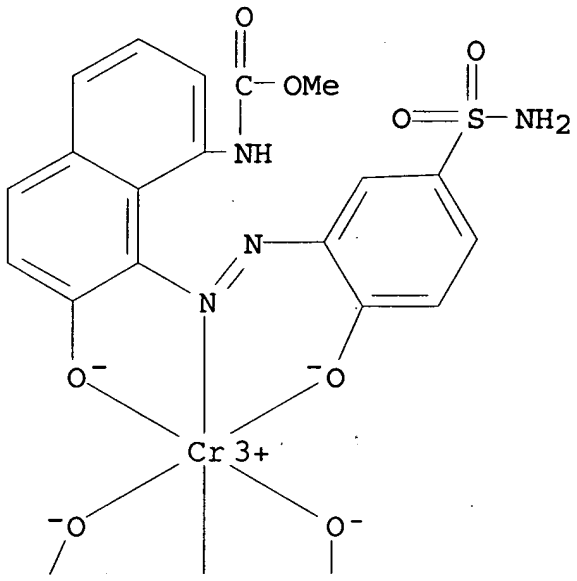
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2633154	A1	19780126	DE 1976-2633154	19760723
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1976-2633154 A	19760723

AB Concd. solns. of the 1:2 Cr complexes of sulfonic acid group-free o,o'-dihydroxy or o,o'-hydroxycarboxy azo dyes used for dyeing wool and polyamide fibers and leather are manufd. by adding chromium hydroxide, alkali, an aliph. carboxylic acid, optionally contg. a carboxylic acid amide, and as solvent HO(CHRCH2O)nR1, where R = H or Me and R1 = C1-4 alkyl. Thus, 1.0 mol 2-HO2CC6H4OH → 1-phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone was added to a mixt. contg. diethylene glycol monobutyl ether [112-34-5] 1050, NaOH (50%) 67, formic acid [64-18-6] (85%) 90, and Cr(OH)3 (contg. 30% Cr2O3) 127 parts, refluxed for 10 h, and filtered to give a soln. which dyed wool and polyamide fibers and leather a fast red shade.

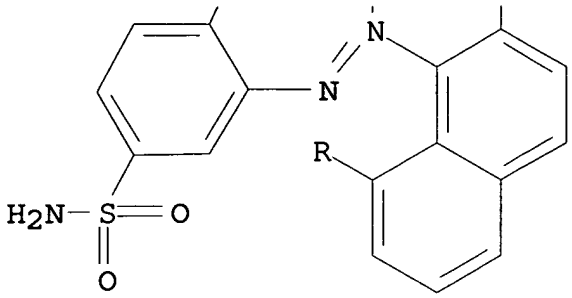
IT **66006-52-8**
RL: USES (Uses)
(concd. solns. of, for dyeing polyamide and wool fibers and leather)

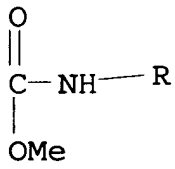
RN 66006-52-8 HCAPLUS
CN Chromate(1-), bis[methyl [8-[[5-(aminosulfonyl)-2-hydroxyphenyl]azo]-7-hydroxy-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A





IC C09B045-16
CC 40-4 (Dyes, Fluorescent Whitening Agents, and Photosensitizers)
IT 5601-29-6 32517-36-5 33270-70-1 65979-99-9 **66006-52-8**
66541-55-7
RL: USES (Uses)
(concd. solns. of, for dyeing polyamide and wool fibers and leather)

L11 ANSWER 34 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:141611 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86:141611
TITLE: Unsymmetrical phenyl azo naphthyl chromium complex dyes
INVENTOR(S): Beffa, Fabio; Back, Gerhard
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba-Geigy Corp., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 10 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4005065	A	19770125	US 1974-479918	19740617
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US 4053462	A	19771011	US 1976-711199	19760804
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CH 1973-9184 A	19730622
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			US 1974-479918 A3	19740617
			<--	

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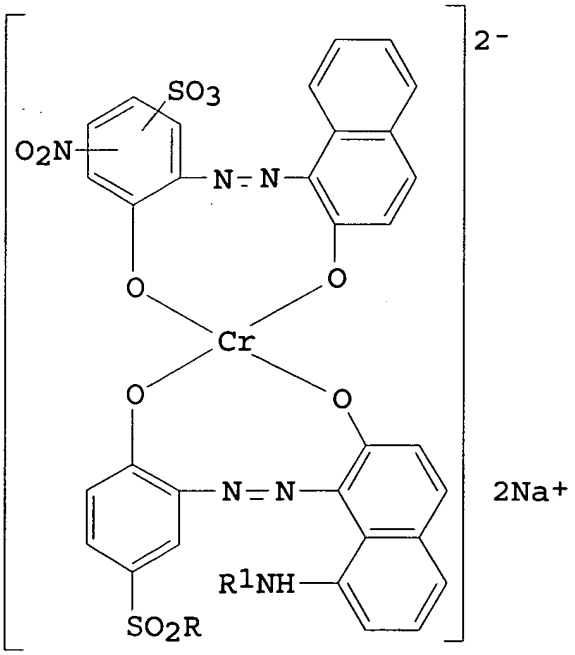


I

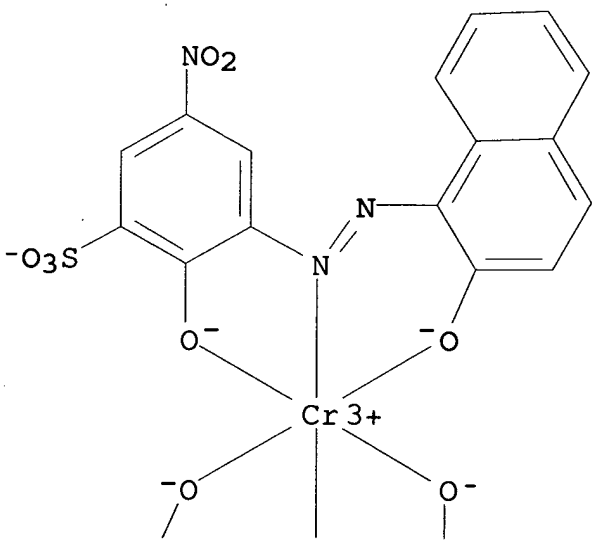
AB Title dyes (I, R = Me, NH2; R1 = Ac, CO2Me, Bz, PrO2C) are prepd. by heating the 1:1 Cr complex of one of the azo dyes with the corresponding azo dye partner at 70-90° in the presence of base and are used to dye wool and polyamide fibers and leather fast gray shades.

IT **55039-11-7 55039-13-9**
RL: USES (Uses)
(dye, for polyamide fibers and leather, prepn. of)

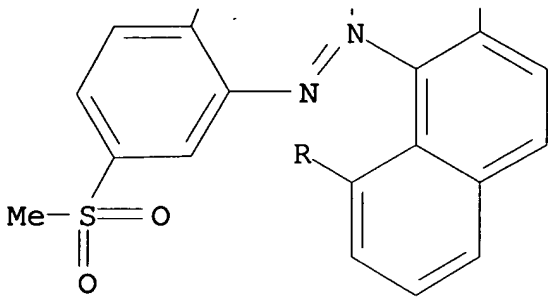
RN 55039-11-7 HCAPLUS

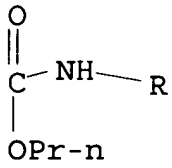
CN Chromate(2-), [2-hydroxy-3-[(2-hydroxy-1-naphthalenyl)azo]-5-nitrobenzenesulfonato(3-)][propyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, disodium (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A

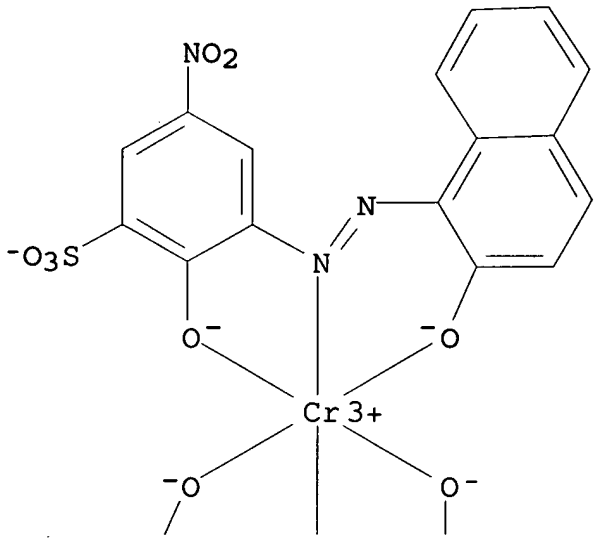




●2 Na^+

RN 55039-13-9 HCAPLUS
CN Chromate(2-), [2-hydroxy-3-[(2-hydroxy-1-naphthalenyl)azo]-5-nitrobenzenesulfonato(3-)][methyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, disodium (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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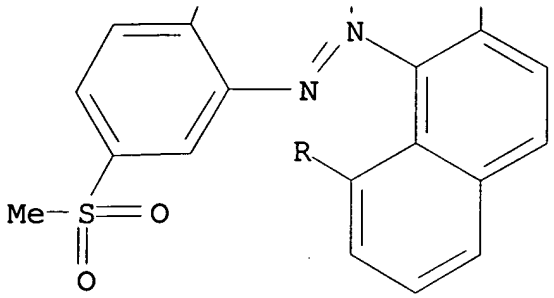
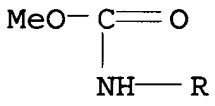




●2 Na^+

IC C09B045-06
INCL 260145000A
CC 40-4 (Dyes, Fluorescent Whitening Agents, and Photosensitizers)
IT **55039-11-7** 55039-12-8 **55039-13-9** 55039-14-0
RL: USES (Uses)
(dye, for polyamide fibers and leather, prepn. of)

L11 ANSWER 35 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:137147 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 84:137147
TITLE: Solid, cold water-soluble preparations
INVENTOR(S): Agarwal, Suresh C.; Somlo, Tibor
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba-Geigy A.-G., Switz.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 26 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

DE 2529567	A1	19760122	DE 1975-2529567 <--	197507 02
CH 606359	A	19781031	CH 1974-9195 <--	197407 04
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CH 1974-9195 A <--	197407 04

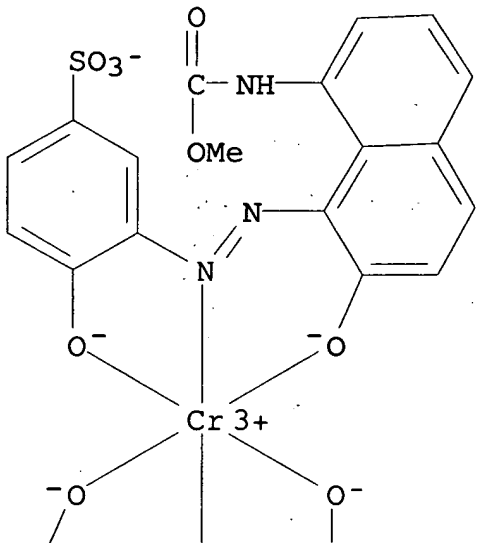
AB Dust-free, granular, cold water-sol. adducts of an aprotic polar org. compd. and a sulfonic acid-contg. azo, nitro, and anthroquinone dye or sulfo group-contg. fluorescent whitener were prepd. and used for dyeing or fluorescent whitening of textiles. Thus, a hexamethylphosphoramide-2-anilino-5-(2,4-dinitroanilino)benzenesulfonic acid adduct (1:1) (I) [58764-29-7] was prepd. by heating an equimolar mixt. of the components at 200° and allowing the mixt. to crystallize. I was rapidly sol. in H2O at 20° while the pure dye component left an appreciable undissolved residue under the same conditions.

IT **58829-65-5D**, Chromate(3-), bis[4-hydroxy-3-[[2-hydroxy-8-[(methoxycarbonyl)amino]-1-naphthalenyl]azo]benzenesulfonato(3-)]-, trisodium, complex with hexamethylphosphoramide
RL: USES (Uses)
(granular, cold water-sol. dyeing compn.)

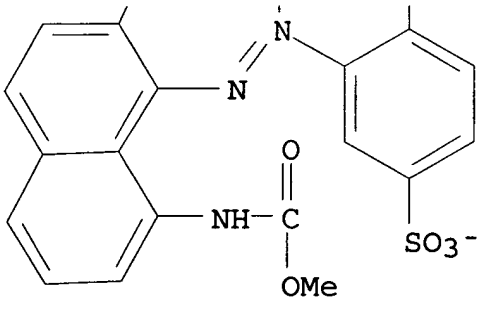
RN 58829-65-5 HCAPLUS

CN Chromate(3-), bis[4-hydroxy-3-[[2-hydroxy-8-[(methoxycarbonyl)amino]-1-naphthalenyl]azo]benzenesulfonato(3-)]-, trisodium (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



● 3 Na^+

IC C09B; D06L
CC 39-7 (Textiles)
IT 58764-29-7 58764-30-0 58764-31-1 58764-32-2 58764-33-3
58764-35-5 58764-36-6 58764-37-7 58764-39-9 58764-40-2
58764-41-3 58764-43-5 58764-45-7 58764-47-9 58777-23-4
58829-65-5D, Chromate(3-), bis[4-hydroxy-3-[[2-hydroxy-8-[(methoxycarbonyl)amino]-1-naphthalenyl]azo]benzenesulfonato(3-)]-, trisodium, complex with hexamethylphosphoramide
RL: USES (Uses)
(granular, cold water-sol. dyeing compn.)

L11 ANSWER 36 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:157815 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 82:157815
TITLE: Chromium complex azo dyes
INVENTOR(S): Beffa, Fabio; Back, Gerhard
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba-Geigy A.-G.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 25 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2429524	A1	19750116	DE 1974-2429524	19740620
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DE 2429524	C2	19860724		
CH 580145	A	19760930	CH 1973-9184	19730622
			<--	
GB 1459308	A	19761222	GB 1974-21071	19740513
			<--	
CA 1024136	A1	19780110	CA 1974-199951	19740515
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AU 7469076	A1	19751120	AU 1974-69076	197405 19
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FR 2241592	A1	19750321	FR 1974-20952	197406 17
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FR 2241592	B1	19780324		
NL 7408288	A	19741224	NL 1974-8288	197406 20
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DD 113020	C	19750512	DD 1974-179324	197406 20
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ZA 7403962	A	19750625	ZA 1974-3962	197406 20
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IT 1016108	A	19770530	IT 1974-51625	197406 20
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BE 816694	A1	19741223	BE 1974-145736	197406 21
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ES 427505	A1	19761201	ES 1974-427505	197406 21
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JP 50037823	A2	19750408	JP 1974-72173	197406 22
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JP 58038466	B4	19830823		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CH 1973-9184 A	197306 22
			<--	

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB The Cr complex azo dyes I (R = Ac, CO2Me, COPh, and CO2Pr; R1 = Me or NH2; R2 = R3 = NO2 or SO3-) were prepd. and used for dyeing wool,

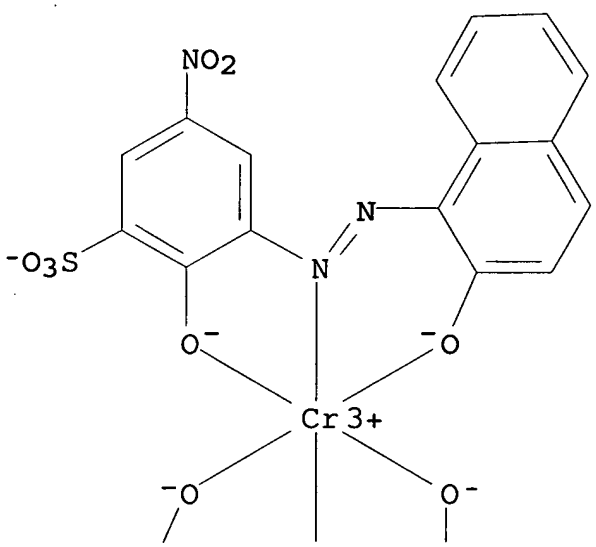
polyamides, and leather wet- and lightfast gray shades. Thus, a mixt. of the monoazo dye from diazotized 2,4-H2N(MeSO2)C6H3OH and 1,7-AcNHC10H6OH, the 1:1 Cr complex of the monoazo dye from diazotized 2,3,5-HO(H2N)(O2N)C6H2SO3H and 2-C10H7OH, Na2CO3, and H2O was heated at 80-5° to give a azo dye complex (I; R = Ac, R1 = Me, R2 = NO2, R3 = SO3-) [55039-14-0]. Similarly prepd. were 3 other I.

IT **55039-13-9P**
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous); PREP (Preparation)
(dyes, manuf. of, for leather and polyamide fibers and wool)

RN 55039-13-9 HCAPLUS

CN Chromate(2-), [2-hydroxy-3-[(2-hydroxy-1-naphthalenyl)azo]-5-nitrobenzenesulfonato(3-)][methyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, disodium (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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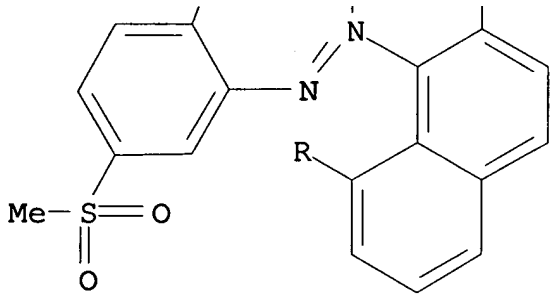

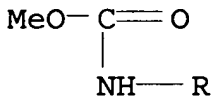

●2 Na^+

IC C09B
CC 40-4 (Dyes, Fluorescent Whitening Agents, and Photosensitizers)
Section cross-reference(s): 41
IT 55039-12-8P **55039-13-9P**
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous); PREP (Preparation)
(dyes, manuf. of, for leather and polyamide fibers and wool)

L11 ANSWER 37 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:566071 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77:166071
TITLE: Anionic dye preparations
INVENTOR(S): Mollet, Hans
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba-Geigy A.-G.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 20 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

DE 2207753	A	19720907	DE 1972-2207753	197202 18
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CH 545842	A	19740215	CH 1971-2447	197102 19
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NL 7202202	A	19720822	NL 1972-2202	197202 18
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FR 2125602	A5	19720929	FR 1972-5585	197202 18
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FR 2125602	B1	19761203		
ZA 7201075	A	19721025	ZA 1972-1075	197202 18
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DD 96248	C	19730312	DD 1972-160983	197202 18
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IT 948634	A	19730611	IT 1972-48400	197202 18
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BR 7200911	A0	19730823	BR 1972-911	197202 18
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CS 154343	P	19740329	CS 1972-1069	197202 18
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GB 1370845	A	19741016	GB 1972-7634	197202 18
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ES 399906	A1	19741216	ES 1972-399906	197202 18

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CA 971307	A1	19750722	CA 1972-135016	19720218
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US 4314815	A	19820209	US 1980-130305	19800314
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CH 1971-2447 A	19710219
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			US 1972-224936 A1	19720209
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			US 1974-473046 A1	19740524
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			US 1975-633340 A1	19751119
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			US 1978-880253 A1	19780222
			<--	

AB Powder dyeing compns. of 1:2 Cr azo dye complexes or sulfonated nitro or azo dyes with NaHCO3 and tartaric acid were prepd. These compns. gave dyebaths directly without heating or agitation and had greater tinctorial strength than dye dispersions prepd. by the usual method. They also showed improved wettability and soly., and the rate of incorporation into the dyebath was enhanced by the mixing produced by the liberated CO2. For example, 100 g wet presscake contg. 25 g of the 1:2 Cr complex of 4,3-HO(H2N)C6H3SO2Me .far. 1-phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazzolone was milled with 10 g ligninsulfonate to .leq. 5μ particle size, dried in vacuum, and 28.8 g of the dried dispersion (contg 20.6 g dye) milled with lignin sulfonate 8.2, tartaric acid 4.8, NaHCO3 4.8, dextrin 30.8, and Na3PO4 30.8 g to give a powd. compn. which liberated CO2 in a cold H2O dyebath and was usable without any further prepn. to dye wool an orange shade.

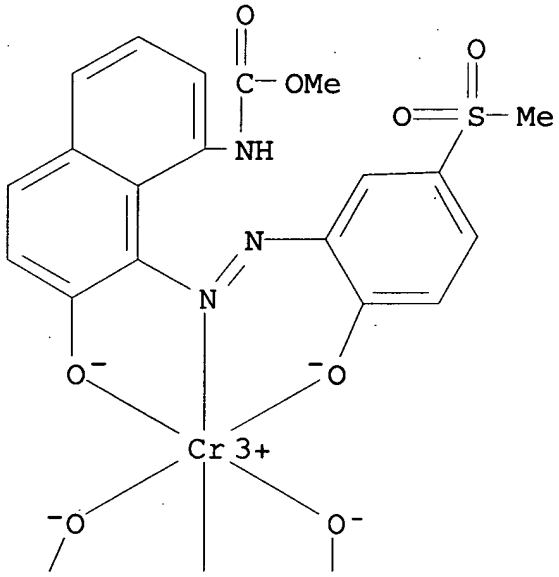
IT **38967-24-7**
RL: USES (Uses)

(powdered dyeing compns., contg. sodium dicarbonate and tartaric acid, for textiles)

RN 38967-24-7 HCAPLUS

CN Chromate(1-), bis[methyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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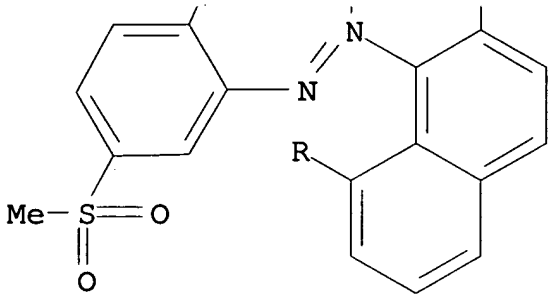

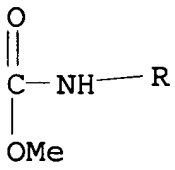

IC C09B
CC 39-7 (Textiles)
IT **38967-24-7** 39002-49-8
RL: USES (Uses)
(powdered dyeing compns., contg. sodium dicarbonate and tartaric acid, for textiles)

L11 ANSWER 38 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:536298 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77:136298
TITLE: Water-resistant organophosphate insecticidal preparations
INVENTOR(S): Hennart, Claude; Roth, Willy; Moldovanyi, Laslo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba-Geigy A.-G.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 65 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2091953	A5	19720121	FR 1971-411	

				19710108
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FR 2091953	B1	19750704		
CH 543233	A	19731214	CH 1970-18612	
				19701216
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US 3781428	A	19731225	US 1971-104059	
				19710105
			<--	
NL 7100254	A	19710713	NL 1971-254	
				19710108
			<--	
ZA 7100098	A	19720426	ZA 1971-98	
				19710108
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DE 2100660	A	19720720	DE 1971-2100660	
				19710108
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AT 304168	B	19721227	AT 1971-129	
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CA 964578	A1	19750318	CA 1971-102223	
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			LU 1970-60170	A
				19700109
			<--	

AB Insecticidal compns are described which contain DDVP [62-73-7], an aluminum stearate thickener, a dispersant, paraffin oil, an incorporation agent such as 12-tricosanone or 18-pentatriacontanone, and EDTA disodium calcium salt or 5H-10,11-dihydro-dibenz[b,f]azepine which stabilize the phosphate against hydrolysis. The prepns., impregnated into porous or fibrous supports and exposed for several weeks to 50% relative humidity at 20.deg., showed <1% decompn. of the phosphate insecticide as compared to < 55% decompn. obsd. when DDVP alone was impregnated into the support.

IT **37314-74-2**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(in phosphorus contg. insecticide prepns.)
RN 37314-74-2 HCAPLUS
CN Cobaltate(1-), bis[1-[[5-(ethylsulfonyl)-2-hydroxyphenyl]azo]-2-naphthalenolato(2-)]-, sodium, mixt. with sodium bis[methyl [8-[[5-(ethylsulfonyl)-2-hydroxyphenyl]azo]-7-hydroxy-2-naphthalenyl]methylcarbamato(2-)]cobaltate(1-) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 55870-94-5
CMF C36 H28 Co N4 O8 S2 . Na
CCI CCS

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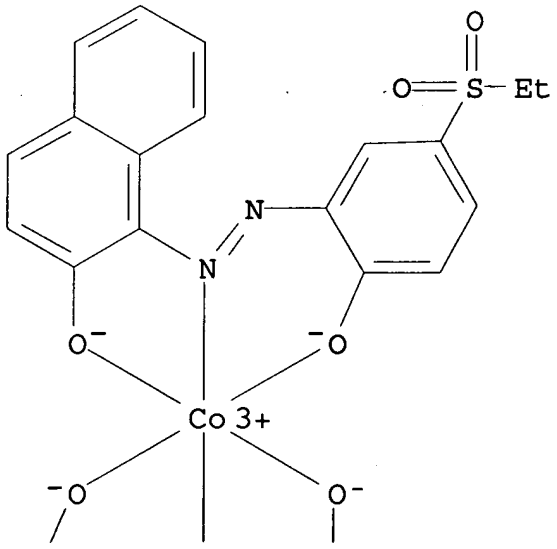

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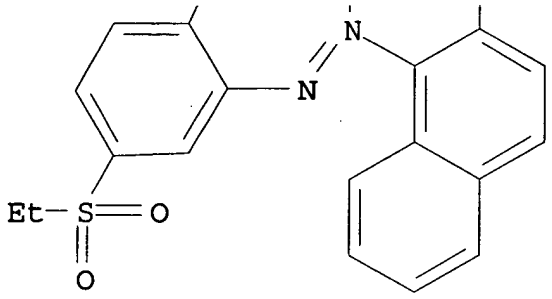
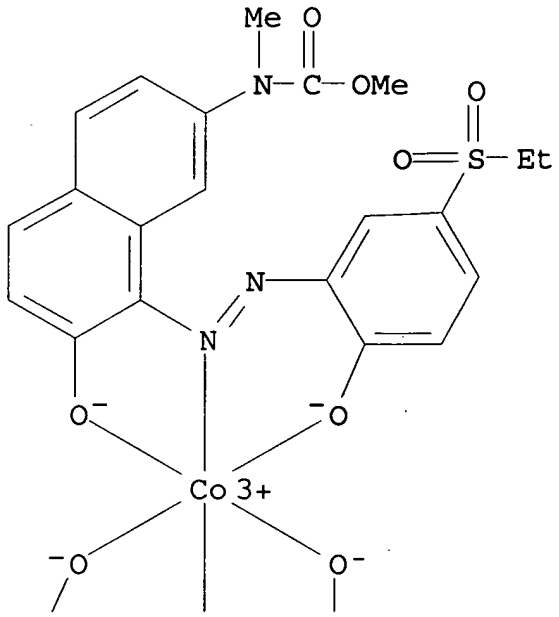


● Na^+

CM 2

CRN 55870-93-4
CMF C42 H38 Co N6 O12 S2 . Na
CCI CCS

PAGE 1-A



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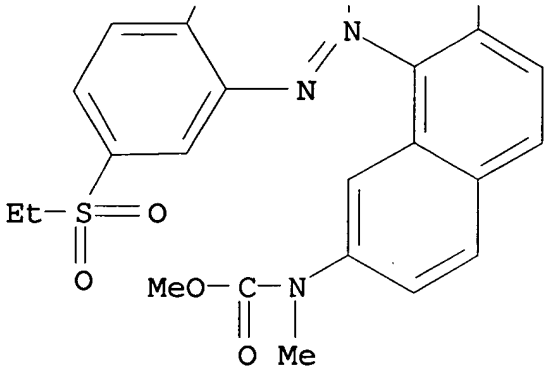


● Na^+

IC A01N
CC 5-13 (Agrochemicals)
IT 75-05-8, biological studies 106-65-0 106-89-8, uses and miscellaneous 123-79-5 127-19-5 7704-34-9, biological studies 35788-39-7 **37314-74-2** 38949-38-1 38949-39-2
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(in phosphorus contg. insecticide prepns.)

L11 ANSWER 39 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:155413 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76:155413
TITLE: Fading of dyed fabrics by air pollution
AUTHOR(S): Beloin, Norman J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Div. Ecol. Res., Environ. Prot. Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC, USA
SOURCE: Textile Chemist and Colorist (**1972**), 4(3), 77-82
CODEN: TCCOB6; ISSN: 0040-490X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Evaluation of the colorfastness of 67 dye-fabric combinations exposed to atm. gases in the absence of sunlight yielded fading in 64% of the cases. Comparison of parallel urban-rural area samples by analysis of variance showed significantly greater fading in the urban areas and multiple regression anal. of pollutant concns. indicated that sulfur dioxide [7446-09-5], nitrogen dioxide

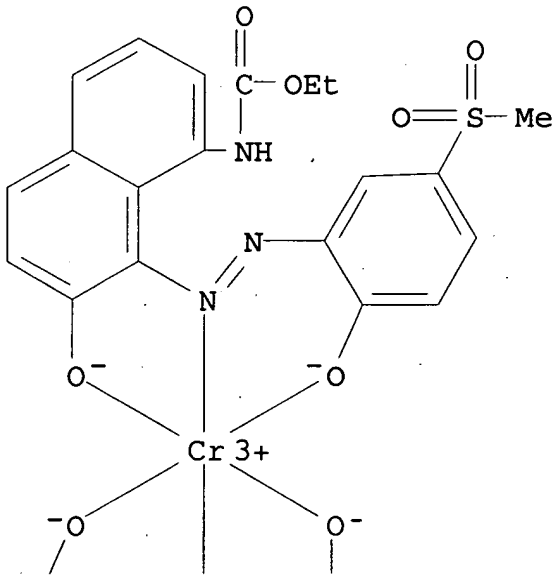
[10102-44-0], and ozone [10028-15-6] are primary causes of fabric fading. Analyses were based on 6000 color difference measurements of samples exposed for 3-month periods.

IT **12218-94-9**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(fading of, by air pollution)

RN 12218-94-9 HCAPLUS

CN Chromate(1-), bis[ethyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen, (OC-6-11)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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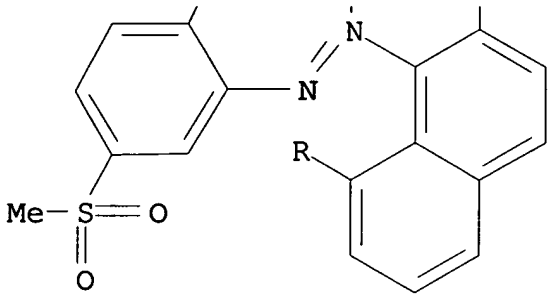
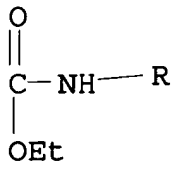




● H^+

CC 39 (Textiles)
Section cross-reference(s): 59

IT 116-85-8 130-20-1 1324-27-2 1324-35-2 1326-51-8 1327-57-7
1327-74-8 1327-79-3 1330-38-7 1937-34-4 2429-80-3
2429-84-7 2475-46-9 2832-40-8 2872-52-8 3056-93-7
3271-76-9 3599-20-0 4203-77-4 4208-80-4 4444-00-2
5124-25-4 6360-07-2 6406-56-0 6408-90-8 6424-75-5
6424-85-7 6441-91-4 6459-94-5 7576-65-0 12217-48-0
12217-79-7 12217-80-0 12217-83-3 **12218-94-9**
12219-24-8 12222-60-5 12225-34-2 12236-82-7 12237-00-2
12238-94-7 12731-52-1 12731-54-3 12731-56-5 13011-70-6
13301-61-6 15000-59-6 15012-28-9 15418-16-3 15791-78-3
16143-79-6 17804-49-8 25198-22-5 25255-02-1 30112-70-0
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(fading of, by air pollution)

L11 ANSWER 40 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:73702 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76:73702
TITLE: Paper chromatography and thin-layer

chromatography of 1:2 metal complex dyes

AUTHOR(S): Mesicek, N.; Perkavac, J.; Perpar, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Org. Kem., Inst. Kem. Univerze, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia

SOURCE: Kemija u Industriji (**1971**), 20(5), 220-3
CODEN: KJUIAR; ISSN: 0022-9830
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Croatian

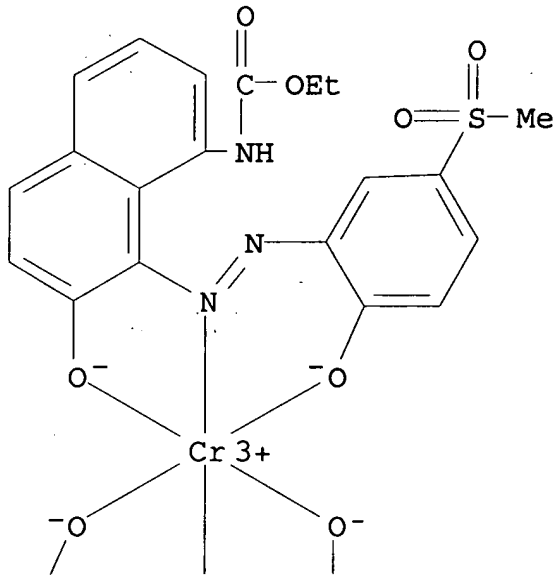
AB The color and Rf characteristics of dyes of the Cibalan, Irgalan, Isolan, Lanacron, Lanasyn, and Vialon type were detd. by paper and thin-layer chromatog.

IT **12218-94-9**
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(chromatog. of)

RN 12218-94-9 HCAPLUS

CN Chromate(1-), bis[ethyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen, (OC-6-11)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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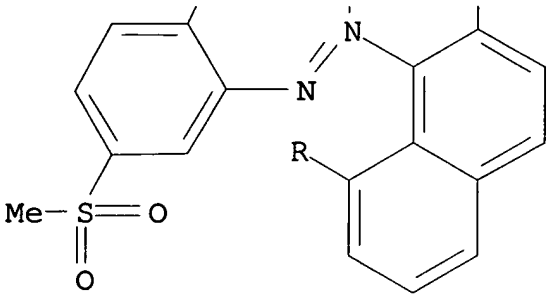
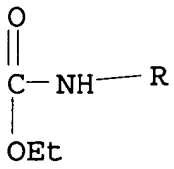




CC 40 (Dyes, Fluorescent Whitening Agents, and Photosensitizers)
Section cross-reference(s): 80

IT 5601-29-6 5601-29-6 **12218-94-9** 12219-36-2 12219-54-4
12219-59-9 12219-65-7 12219-66-8 12219-93-1 12220-08-5
12220-25-6 12234-73-0 12239-01-9 12239-03-1 12239-05-3
12239-08-6 12269-95-3 12643-05-9 12643-06-0 12643-07-1
12643-08-2 12643-09-3 12645-52-2 12646-10-5 12651-40-0
12651-41-1
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(chromatog. of)

L11 ANSWER 41 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:441617 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 73:41617
TITLE: Chromatographic dye analysis. 2. Paper-chromatographic analysis of acid dyes of the azo series. 1. Paper-chromatographic analysis of metal complex dyes
AUTHOR(S): Schlegelmilch, Franz; Fuchs, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Staatl. Ingenieursch. Textilwesen

Moenchengladbach, Muenchen-Gladbach, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Zeitschrift fuer die Gesamte Textilindustrie (**1970**), 72(5), 388-93
CODEN: ZGTXA7; ISSN: 0372-8943
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German

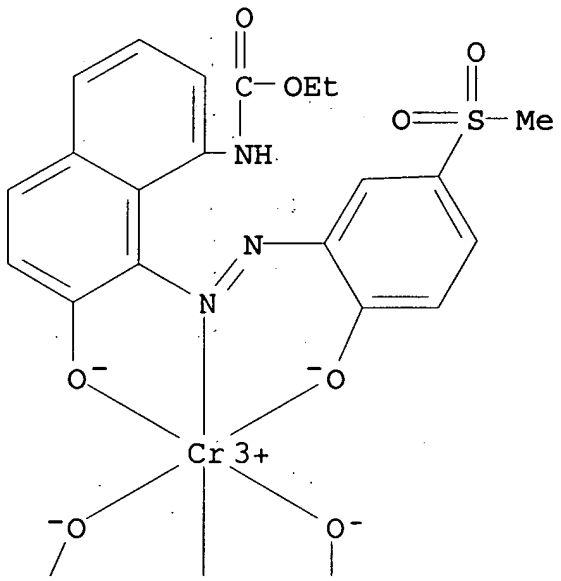
AB pH-Dependent paper chromatog. on acetylated cellulose (Schleicher and Schuell No. 2043b/45ac) paper with a 1:3:1 CHCl3-MeOH-buffer soln. was used to distinguish metal-free and metalized acid dyes contg. SO3H groups from those contg. SO2R (R = Me, NHR1). Metal complex dyes and metal-free acid dyes were identified by microchem. spot reactions. Normal paper chromatog. on cellulose (Schliecher and Schuell No. 2043b) with a mixt. of 4:1:1 BuOH-AcOH-H2O and 8:1:1 iso-PrOH-NH3-H2O was used to distinguish between 1:1 and 1:2 metal complex dyes. C. I. Acid Violet 56, C. I. Acid Blue 158, C. I. Acid Green 12, and other azo dyes were tested.

IT **12218-94-9**
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(chromatog. of)

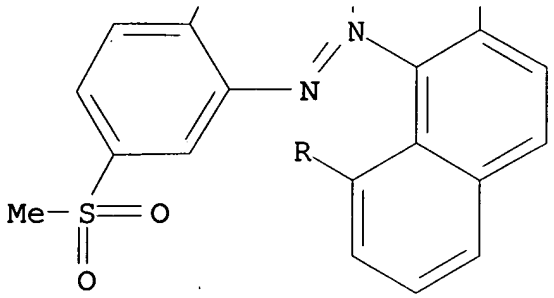
RN 12218-94-9 HCAPLUS

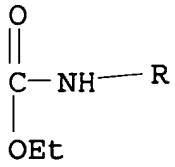
CN Chromate(1-), bis[ethyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen, (OC-6-11)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A





● H^+

CC 80 (Organic Analytical Chemistry)
IT 5601-29-6 6370-08-7, C.I. Acid Blue 158, disodium salt
10241-21-1, C.I. Acid Green 12, monosodium salt 12217-02-6
12218-94-9 12219-24-8 12219-43-1 12220-81-4
12239-05-3 12239-13-3 12270-08-5 15792-61-7 29454-95-3
29524-56-9 29642-27-1D, Acetamide, N-[7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthyl]-, chromium complexes
30304-15-5 69518-14-5D, 1-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 3,8'-dihydroxy-4,7'-azodi-, chromium complexes
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(chromatog. of)

L11 ANSWER 42 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1968:92636 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 68:92636
TITLE: Detection of metals in 1:2 metal-dye complexes
AUTHOR(S): Logar, Stefanija; Perpar, Marija
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia
SOURCE: Kemija u Industriji (**1967**), 16(6), 277-8

CODEN: KJUIAR; ISSN: 0022-9830
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Croatian

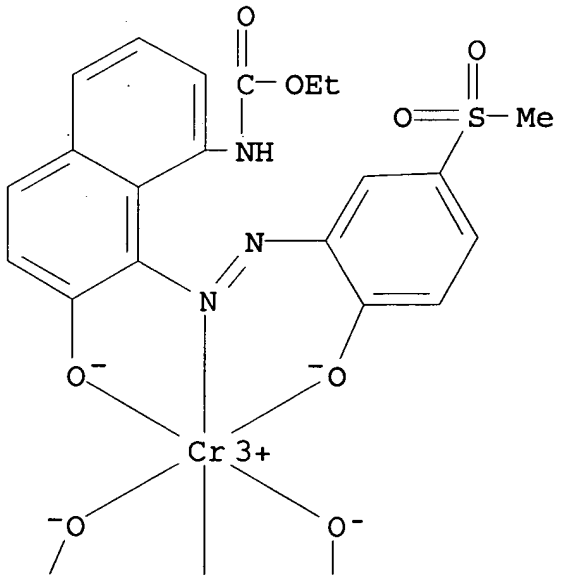
AB Borax beads were wet with H2O, dipped into the metal-dye complex, and placed 1st in the oxidizing and then into the reducing portion of the flame. Cr complexes with five Cibalan, two Irgalan, eight Isolan, and five Lanasyn dyes gave a green color. Co complexes with three Cibalan, two Isolan, and four Lanasyn dyes were sky blue.

IT **12218-94-9**
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(in detection of chromium, by flame excitation of complex)

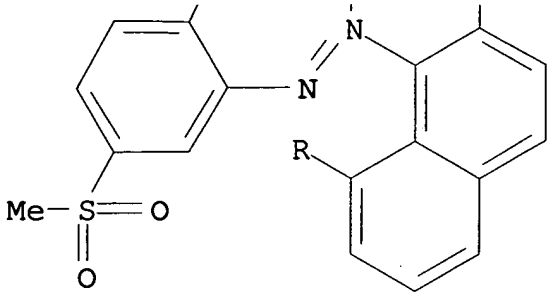
RN 12218-94-9 HCAPLUS

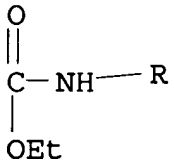
CN Chromate(1-), bis[ethyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen, (OC-6-11)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A





CC 79 (Inorganic Analytical Chemistry)
IT 5601-29-6 **12218-94-9** 12218-95-0 12218-96-1
12219-04-4 12219-14-6 12219-24-8 12219-54-4 12219-59-9
12219-89-5 12220-07-4 12220-08-5 12220-27-8 12220-75-6
12238-85-6 12239-03-1 12239-05-3 12239-06-4 61723-99-7, C.I. Acid Blue 200
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(in detection of chromium, by flame excitation of complex)

L11 ANSWER 43 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:470823 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:70823
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:12968b-c
TITLE: Hair-bleaching composition
INVENTOR(S): Edman, Walter W.; Sullivan, Anne T.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sales Affiliates, Inc.
SOURCE: 3 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3193464		19650706	US	19010531

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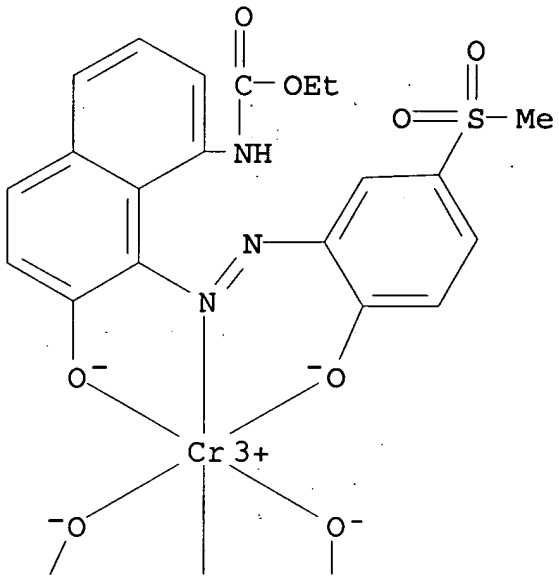
AB A hair-bleaching compn. comprises a bleach base contg. NH4OH, H2O2 as a bleaching agent, a bleach booster consisting of a water-sol. persulfate in combination with Na metasilicate, and urea as a "coolant." An example of a bleach base is NH4OH (28% concn.) 9, propylene glycol 15, oleic acid 40, iso-PrOH 15, Iragalan Grey BL 0.1, and Na ethylenediaminetetraacetate (I) 0.55%. A bleach booster contains (NH4)2S2O8 14, Na metasilicate 14, K2S2O8 30, I 0.1, SiO2 1, cetyl alc. 3.4, and urea 37.5%.

IT **12218-94-9**, C.I. Acid Black 58
(hair bleaching compns. from H2O2, persulfate-Na2SiO3 boosters and drabbing)

RN 12218-94-9 HCAPLUS

CN Chromate(1-), bis[ethyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen, (OC-6-11)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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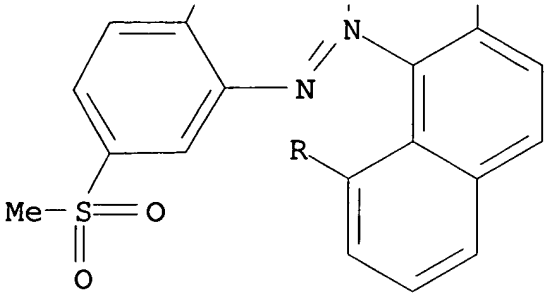
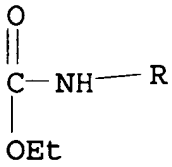




INCL 16788
CC 29 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
IT **12218-94-9**, C.I. Acid Black 58
(hair bleaching compns. from H2O2, persulfate-Na2SiO3 boosters and drabbing)

L11 ANSWER 44 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:91553 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 62:91553
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 62:16427b-c
TITLE: Skin-core structure of nylon and Tetoron fibers
AUTHOR(S): Kato, Koichi; Yamamoto, Shigeru; Yoshimura, Kenji
SOURCE: Sen'i Gakkaishi (**1963**), 19(8), 646-51
CODEN: SENGA5; ISSN: 0037-9875
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB A new technique for the differential staining of the skin-core structure of nylon yarn cross-sections is described. The technique differs from the method developed by Berry (CA 56, 7531e) in that a

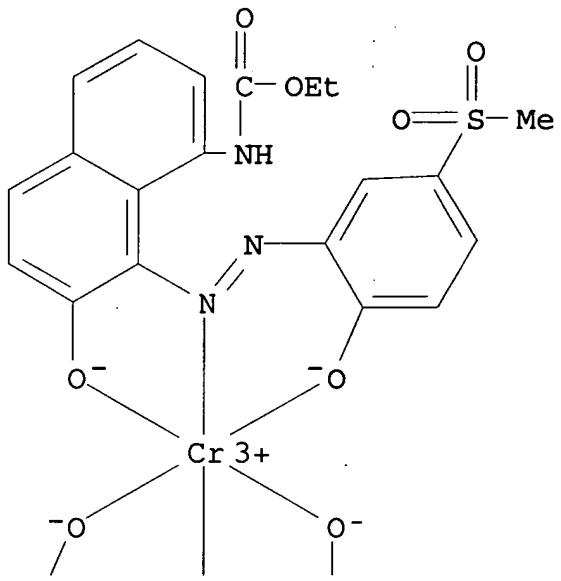
single metal-complex dye, C.I. Acid Black 58, is used instead of a combination of C.I. Acid Blue 1 and C.I. Basic Violet 1. According to the staining and differentiation procedures applied, one can obtain either the skin staining or the core staining in a highly reproducible manner. A distinct skin-core structure is present in nylon filament, both undrawn and drawn, and the outer skin portion always permits the dye to enter and leave much more readily than the inner core portion. A similar structure is revealed in Tetoron polyester fiber cross-sections. Disperse dyes were used to stain slide prepns. with or without carrier, followed by washing with CHCl:CCl2. It was difficult to get a sufficiently deep staining of the cross-sections, esp. of drawn yarns.

IT **12218-94-9**, C.I. Acid Black 58
(Dacron and nylon cross-section staining by, in skin-core structure detn.)

RN 12218-94-9 HCAPLUS

CN Chromate(1-), bis[ethyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen, (OC-6-11)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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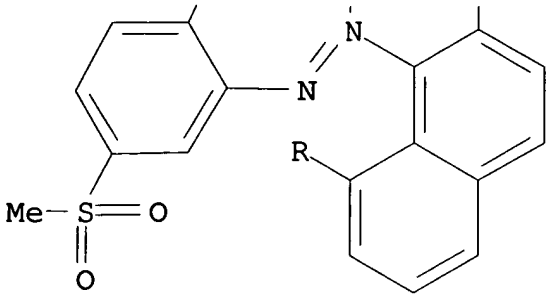
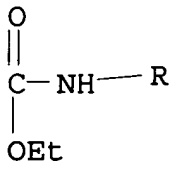




● H^+

CC 47 (Textiles)
IT **12218-94-9**, C.I. Acid Black 58
(Dacron and nylon cross-section staining by, in skin-core structure detn.)

L11 ANSWER 45 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1965:59508 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	62:59508
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.:	62:10585b-d
TITLE:	Methods of dyeing cross-sections for differentiating skin and core structures of stretched and unstretched polyamide and polyester fibers
AUTHOR(S):	Kato, Koichi
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Toyo Rayon A.-G., Otsu, Japan
SOURCE:	Melliand Textilberichte (1923-1969) (**1965**), 46(2), 173-5 CODEN: METXAK; ISSN: 0025-8989
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	German

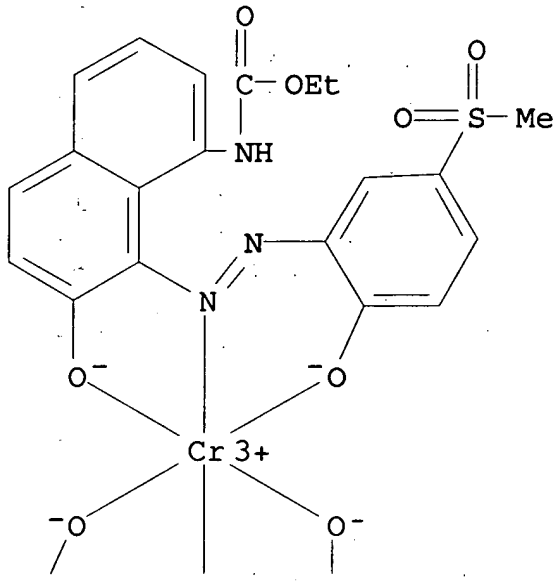
AB The metal complex dye Lanasyn Gray BL applied to microtome sections of polyamide fibers 5 μ thick differentiates between skin and core and yields information concerning the degree of stretch experienced by the fibers by the different depths of color observed. An aq. dispersion of 1% Cibaset Dark Blue RB, 0.5% Setamol WS powder, and 0.5% Polyescar works similarly with polyester fibers. The fibers are dyed at the boil for 1 min. and washed with 90% EtOH. Before embedding, the fibers are washed with abs. alc. and xylene. The embedding contained 50 g. paraffin, 25 g. stearic acid, and 25 g. ethyl cellulose, it m. 109°. The skin of the unstretched polyamide fibers was deeply colored; the core lightly colored; after stretching the cross sections were almost colorless. The cores of the unstretched fibers required 30 min. dyeing at the boil, followed by 5 min. rinsing with 75% EtOH; in the stretched fibers, the alc. rinse continued 3 hrs. Unstretched polyester fibers were dyed 3 min. at the boil and rinsed with water followed by 90% EtOH, which colored only the skin. Stretched fibers were dyed 30 min. at the boil, followed by the same rinsings. The cores of the unstretched fibers were dyed 30 min. at the boil and rinsed 2 hrs. with trichloroethylene. The stretched fibers were rinsed 10 hrs.

IT **12218-94-9**, C.I. Acid Black 58
(nylon cross-section dyeing with, in differentiating core and skin)

RN 12218-94-9 HCAPLUS

CN Chromate(1-), bis[ethyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen, (OC-6-11)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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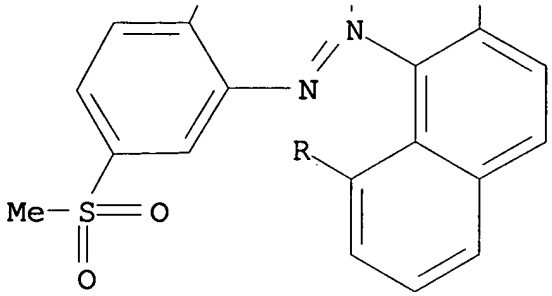
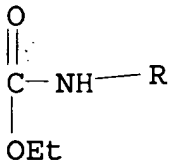




● H^+

CC 47 (Textiles)
IT **12218-94-9**, C.I. Acid Black 58
(nylon cross-section dyeing with, in differentiating core and skin)

L11 ANSWER 46 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:463740 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 57:63740
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 57:12751d-e
TITLE: Skin and core staining of nylon 6 yarns
AUTHOR(S): Kato, Koichi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Toyo Rayon Co. Ltd., Otsa, Japan
SOURCE: Textile Research Journal (**1962**), 32, 695-7
CODEN: TRJOA9; ISSN: 0040-5175
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB A differential staining method for the skincore structure of nylon 6 and 66 involves embedding 5 μthick cross-sections of the fibers in a mixt. of paraffin, stearic acid, and Et cellulose, and flooding

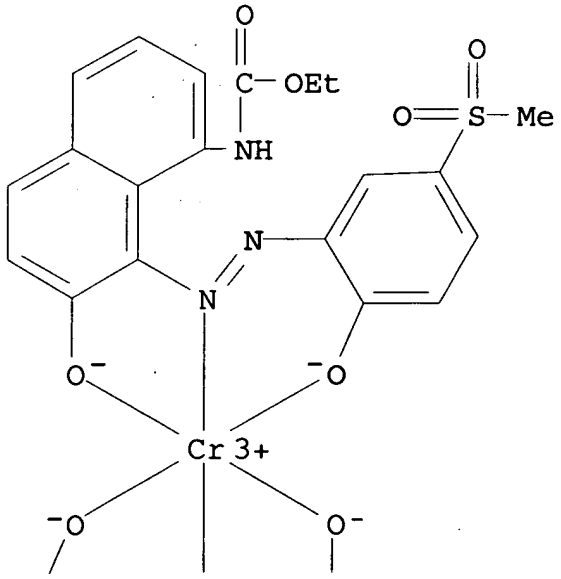
them with a 1% aq. soln. of Lanasyn Gray BL, heating on a hot plate (1 min. for undrawn yarn, 5 min. for drawn) to cause staining of the skin section, and washing with distd. H2O. Core staining requires immersion of the slides in the dye soln. for 30 min. at 95°, rinsing, and differentiating with 75% EtOH (5 min. for undrawn yarn, 3 hrs. for drawn). Similar structures in polyester-fiber cross-sections were revealed by staining with 1% aq. Celanthrene Brilliant Blue FFSK 300% at 95° for 1 hr. and washing with trichlorethylene.

IT **12218-94-9**, C.I. Acid Black 58
(polyester fiber cross-section staining by)

RN 12218-94-9 HCAPLUS

CN Chromate(1-), bis[ethyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen, (OC-6-11)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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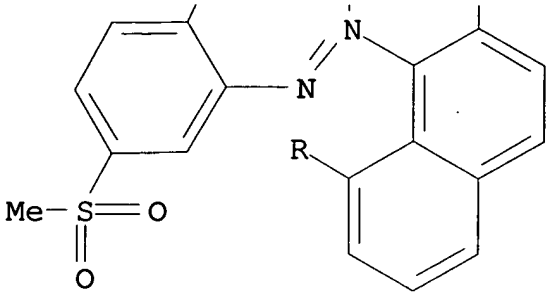
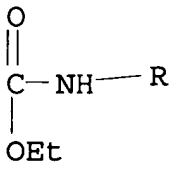




● H^+

CC 48 (Textiles)
IT **12218-94-9**, C.I. Acid Black 58
(polyester fiber cross-section staining by)

L11 ANSWER 47 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:463327 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 57:63327
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 57:12663g-i
TITLE: Investigation of some wool dyes by paper chromatography
AUTHOR(S): Lindner, W. F.
SOURCE: Chemiker-Zeitung (**1962**), 6, 103-8
CODEN: CMKZAT; ISSN: 0009-2894
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB A no. of dyes, e.g. Polar Brilliant Red B, Acid Fuchsin, Methylene Blue BB, C.I. 17045, were chromatographed on paper strips with ascending or descending solvents as well as by a circular paper disk method. The latter gave a more rapid and sharper sepn. of the components. The make of the paper has little influence on the

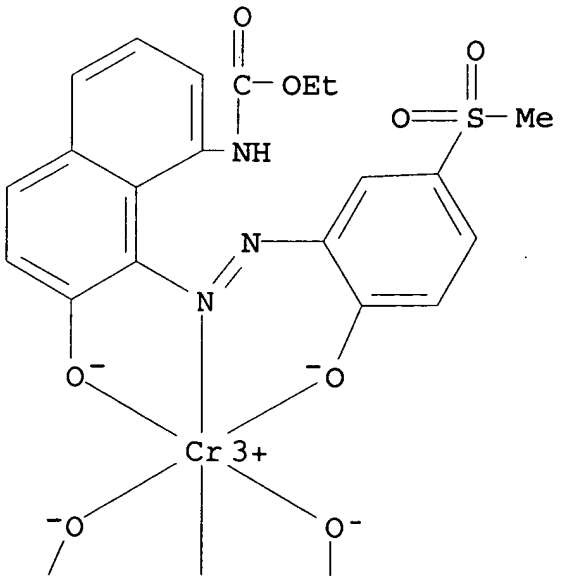
results. Thirty developing solvents were tested and 15 are listed. The Rf values decreased as the height of ascension on the paper increased, as the distance of the starting point from the edge of the paper was increased, and when the time of satn. of the paper over the solvent increased. Raising the temp. of development increased the Rf values. The use of acetylated paper did not give as good results as the regular paper. Many of the dyes sepd. into several components with 1 component generally much stronger than the others; Universal Brown H gave as many as 9 components while Erio Fast Red 5B L showed only 1 component.

IT **12218-94-9**, C.I. Acid Black 58
(chromatog. of)

RN 12218-94-9 HCAPLUS

CN Chromate(1-), bis[ethyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen, (OC-6-11)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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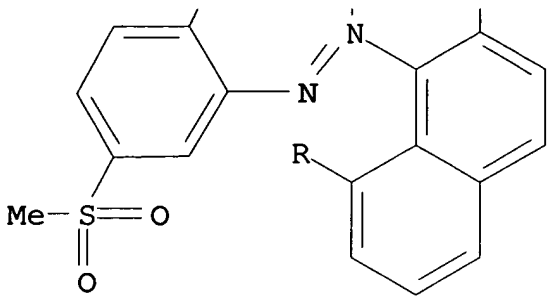
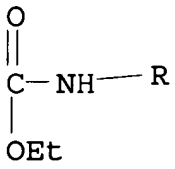




● H^+

CC 44 (Dyes)
IT 61-73-4, C.I. Basic Blue 9 569-64-2, C.I. Basic Green 4
2611-82-7, C.I. Acid Red 18 3244-88-0, C.I. Acid Violet 19
3521-06-0, C.I. Basic Blue 1 3567-66-6, C.I. Acid Red 33
4404-39-1, C.I. Acid Violet 14 6245-59-6, C.I. Acid Red 6
6247-37-6, 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-9,10-dihydro-4-[p-(N-methylacetamido)anilino]-9,10-dioxo- 6359-54-2, C.I. Acid Yellow 18 6360-07-2, C.I. Acid Red 37 6417-36-3, C.I. Acid Red 133
12218-94-9, C.I. Acid Black 58 12768-80-8, Maxilon Blue RL
15722-48-2, C.I. Mordant Yellow 5
(chromatog. of)

L11 ANSWER 48 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:61530 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 56:61530
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 56:11839g-i
TITLE: The effect of heat-setting treatments on the dyeing behavior of nylon yams and fabrics
AUTHOR(S): Peters, H. W.; White, T. R.

SOURCE: Journal of the Society of Dyers and Colourists (**1961**), 77, 601-5
CODEN: JSDCAA; ISSN: 0037-9859
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

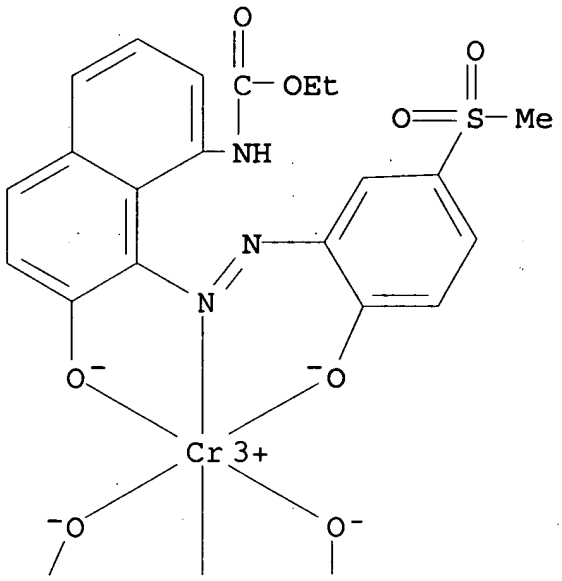
AB Measurements have been made on the influence of temp. and time of dry-heat setting on the rates of dyeing of nylon 66 yarn and fabrics with the direct dye Chlorazol Violet R (C.I. Direct Violet 3) and the 1:2 metal complex dyes Irgalan Red 3G (C.I. Acid Red 220) and Irgalan Gray BL (C.I. Acid Black 58). Other measurements were carried out on steamset nylon 66 to det. the influence of presteaming conditions, steam pressure, steam quality, and variation of the steamsetting procedure. The practical implications of the results are discussed with attention to uniform setting and subsequent dyeing behavior of nylon yarns and fabrics. The effects of dry-heat and pressure-steam setting are interpreted in terms of the proposed mol. mechanism of setting which considers the influence of moisture on the structure of nylon.

IT **12218-94-9**, C.I. Acid Black 58
(nylon dyeing with, effect of dry-heat and pressure-steam setting on)

RN 12218-94-9 HCAPLUS

CN Chromate(1-), bis[ethyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl]carbamato(2-)]-, hydrogen, (OC-6-11)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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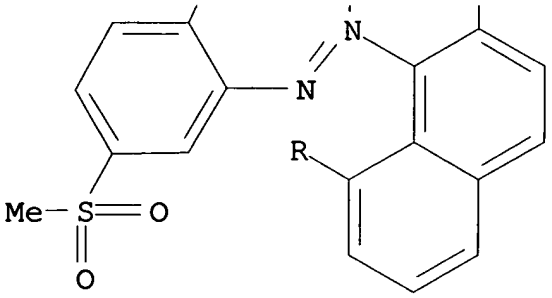

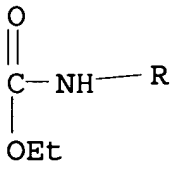

CC 48 (Textiles)

IT 6507-83-1, C.I. Direct Violet 3 **12218-94-9**, C.I. Acid Black 58
(nylon dyeing with, effect of dry-heat and pressure-steam setting on)

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